FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1851. [NO. 1766.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.☜

To the Public!

UNDERSTANDING that statements have been made and reports circulated in the northern cities, and extensively through the back country, to the great injury of the Merchants' Steamboat Company, by a certain person known to the Stockholders of the said Company, to the effect that there is no such Company now in existence as the Merchants' Steamboat Company—whereby the said Merchants' Steamboat Company have sustained serious losses in freighting and forwarding: The undersigned, Agent of the Merchants' Steamboat Company, represents the said statements and reports, by whomsoever made, to be false in fact and maliciously mean in intent; and would respectfully state, for the benefit of the Merchants of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and those in the interior of N. Carolina, and all others who are interested in the forwarding and freighting business, that they have been and are now fully prepared to carry with despatch all goods and merchandise that may be consigned to their care or shipped by their line.

In addition, the undersigned would respectfully state, that the Merchants' Company has now plying between Fayetteville and Wilmington, the Steamer Rowan, with Tow Boats "Ben Berry", "Odd Fellow", "Mike Cronly", and "Ready Money",—and that during the low stages of water, a contract with Mr. John Banks enables them, by the aid of the *crack Steamer* "Brothers", (the fastest boat on the River, and drawing only 14 inches water,) to deliver goods consigned to them at Fayetteville with as much, if not more despatch, than any other line now on the River.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.
March 31, 1851. 65-3w

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers would announce to the public, that they have associated themselves together under the style and firm of

Starr & Williams,

for the purpose of transacting a general wholesale and retail Dry Goods business.

In their Store may now be seen the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

DRESS GOODS,

in great variety, including a selection of elegant CHENE SILKS, to which they solicit the particular attention of the Ladies.

Also, Gro de Rhines, Gro de Swiss, Chamelion, Foullard, Check and black watered Silks; fig'd & plain silk and linen tissues; white satin; bareges; fig'd lawns; grenadines and dona louisas; figured, col'd and embroidered Swiss, jaconet, mull and checked muslins; Victoria and bishop lawns; pink, blue, crimson and corn-colored tarletons; chene, check and brocade poplins; pink, crimson, white, blue and green florences; polka, chene and brocade bonnet ribbons; belts; chene scarfs and neck ribbons; black silk lace; French-worked and Saratoga collars; lace capes; wrought sleeves; wristlets and elastic cuffs; mourning sleeve cuffs and collars; chantilla; Canton-crape, and other shawls; superior article of Alexander's white, black and col'd kid gloves; twisted silk and long-armed mitts; embroidered chemisettes; muslin, blond, swiss, wove and thread edgings.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Bl'k, b'wn, forest-green, blue, and olive Cloths; black and colored Drab d'Etes; French doe skin and summer cassimeres; white and checked Linens; Italian cloth and cashmeret, for summer coats; satin, silk and Marseilles vesting; gentlemen's cravats and scarfs, a new and beautiful article.

A large assortment of fashionable BONNETS, worth from 50 cts. to $8.

Misses' and boys' fashionable summer Hats and bonnets in great variety. Panama, double and single brim Leghorn and palm-leaf HATS; fashionable mole-skin, beaver, brush, coney, angola, and other Hats; travelling and common trunks; umbrellas and parasols, with a large stock of French calf BOOTS; ladies', gentlemens, misses' and infant's Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers.

We respectfully invite those purchasing goods in this market, to give our stock an examination.

J. M. Williams' old stand, Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
J. B. STARR.
Fayetteville, March 29, 1851.

PURE LINSEED OIL,
From Salem, N. C.

A FEW BARRELS, in excellent order, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 31, 1851. 65-3w

New Goods.

NOW receiving, a great variety of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls, and Children, newest and latest styles, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. A general Stock of

Groceries, Hardware, and Cutlery,

Coopers', Carpenters', Smiths' and Turpentine Tools, new style of Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Crockery and Glassware, Iron, Steel and Nails. 25 bbls. Baltimore superior fine FLOUR.

P. TAYLOR,
Huske's Buildings, Green st.
April 1. 65-1m

PETER P. JOHNSON,

IS now receiving his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a large assortment of

Fashionable Goods

for Ladies' and Gentlemens' wear for Spring and Summer. Also, Boots and Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, fashionable Bonnets, &c.

All of which, his customers and friends are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Also, Groceries, Hardware, and Cutlery, Iron, &c., all of the best quality.
March 22, 1851. 65-3w

WRAPPING PAPER,
On Consignment.

100 REAMS Wrapping Paper, common size, at Factory Prices, from Manteo Mills, Raleigh. For sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.
March 31, 1851. 65-2w

NEW LAW BOOK.

ADAMS'S Doctrine of Equity, the excellent work prescribed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina for the course of Legal Study. Price $2 50, for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
April 1.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

WE have received our new Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING—Coats, Sacks, Pants, and Vests.

—ALSO—
25 bags RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Fancy Candies,
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar,
Nails, Hollow-Ware, Porcelain Kettles, Paint and Varnish Brushes, &c.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 1, 1851. 65tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S American Institutions, with notes by the Hon. J. C. Spencer, published for the use of Schools, &c. Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences. Jane Bouverie, or Prosperity and Adversity, by Miss Sinclair, author of Modern Accomplishments, &c.

Harpers' & International Magazines for March, &c. &c., just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
April 1.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in the Mercantile business, at McCallum's Store, Montgomery county, N. C., under the name and style of LUCAS & FRY, would say to their friends and the public generally, that they intend to keep every thing ever called for in a Country Store, and that *honesty with exertion*—quick sales and small profits—shall ever be their motto; —holding out for inducements realities and truth, and not fiction deeply colored.

They are now receiving their new and beautiful stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of every shade and grade. Come and give us a call.
LUCAS & FRY.
March 31, 1851. 65-3w

WANTED.

2000 yards good plain Yarn Cloth,
1000 lbs. Tallow,
1000 lbs. Beeswax,
4000 lbs. Raw Hides,

For which the highest prices will be paid in Barter.
L. & F.

The copartnership of John H.

Crutchfield & Co. was dissolved on the 15th of March 1851.
A. P. STROWD.
Hackney's Cross Roads, March 29, 1851. [2t

☞ THE Copartnership heretofore

existing under the name and style of Bruce & Jenkins, has been changed to firm of JENKINS, BRUCE & CO., from 1st January, 1851.
W. T. JENKINS.
S. C. BRUCE.
A. H. McNEILL.
March 29. 65-3w

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers wishing to remove to the West offer for sale

5000 Acres of Land,

lying 12 miles west of Fayetteville, and within 3 miles of the Plank Road. These lands are well adapted to the cultivation of turpentine, and there are now cut and in good condition 125,000 boxes. A comfortable dwelling house with all necessary out-houses, a Saw and grist mill in good repair, and a fine site for a Turpentine distillery, are all to be found on the premises. If not sold before September next, they will lease for a term of years. Those wishing to engage in the turpentine business will do well to call and examine for themselves. The undersigned will take pleasure in showing the premises at any time. Also, 700 acres adjoining the above. Terms accommodating.

L. McKELLAR.
J. McKELLAR.
March 28, 1851. 65-4w

The Simpson Trial,
Third Edition, (corrected,)

JUST RECEIVED. Price at retail, 25 cents in paper binding, 40 in cloth, and 50 in law sheep. Wholesale dealers supplied at liberal discounts.
E. J. HALE & SON.
April 1.

1 dozen American Flower Garden Directory, for sale.

THIS Book is said by Downing to be the best work of the kind ever published. It gives monthly directions for the Garden, Hot and Green House, and the treatment of each Plant, with descriptions of the most desirable. Every one who *cultivates* a single rose should have this work, as it is useless to buy plants without we know something of their habits and quality.
C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan street.
March 7, 1851. 62tf

NEW BOOKS.

BORROW'S LAVENGRO; Grace Aguilar's Women of England; Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland; Alton Locke; Hints to Sportsmen; Nobody's Son; David Copperfield; Scenes in Mississippi: Love and Ambition; Irving's Works, 14 vols.; Modern British Essayists, 8 vols.; Builder's Companion; Coleman's Letters from Europe; Abbott's Mellville; Southey's Life and Correspondence; Life of Lady Colquhoun; with a variety of School Books, etc. Just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 11 1851.

☞ WANTED.—A good Carriage

Trimmer will find steady employment and good wages, by applying immediately to
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, March 15, 1851. 63tf

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership in the practice of Law, and will attend the Superior and County Courts of Cumberland, Sampson and Robeson, and the Superior Courts of Bladen and Columbus.
J. C. DOBBIN.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
Feb'y 15, 1851. 63-3m

NEW BOOKS.

IK. Marvel's Reveries of a Bachelor; The Duchess; Lord and Lady Harcourt; Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman; New Memoirs of Hannah More, by Mrs. Knight; Brown on the Second Advent; Green Pastures for the Lord's Flock, by the Rev. James Smith; Wrought Gold; Churchman's Manual; Abbott's Histories; Formulæ for Constructing Rail Roads; Harper's Magazine; International do. for February; together with a variety of School Books. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 24, 1851.

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

Supreme Court Reports.

A SECOND hand set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, complete except 1 of the earlier volumes and the last 10 vols. (all of which can be supplied new if desired,) is deposited with the subscribers for sale.
E. J. HALE & SON.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

CHECKS,
ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE,

Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

Fresh Spring Goods.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

HAVE REMOVED to Mr. T. J. Curtis's New Building, on Hay street, two doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, where they are now receiving a complete assortment of

Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting of every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods, from a 10 cent Lawn or Muslin to a $2 Silk; Canton Crape Shawls; Broche and Lace do.; sup'r black Silk Lace Mantillas; a large lot Lace Capes, from $1 to $8; emb'd Lace Sleeves; French Worked Collars and Cuffs; black and white Thread Lace Veils; Cambric and Swiss Muslin Trimmings; Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton ditto; Plaid, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; plain and fig'd Tarltans; sup'r emb'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Table Covers; emb'd Muslin Curtains; Furniture Dimity; a beautiful assortment Dotted Muslins; Linen Sheetings; Pillow-case Linens; Table Damask; Towelings, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Black, green, brown and olive Cloths; Drap-D'Etes; bl'k and col'd French Cashmerets, for coatings; plain and check Linen do.; plain and fig'd Linen Drillings; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; Silk and Marseilles Vestings; Cravats and Scarfs, &c.

A beautiful lot fashionable Bonnets; Misses' Flats and other styles. Panama, Leghorn, and other styles Summer Hats.

—ALSO—

8 cases Fashionable HATS, of the Genin and Beebe styles; Umbrellas and Parasols; Travelling Trunks; Hand do.; Carpet Bags and Satchels; Oil Window Shades; Wall Papering; Screen ditto.

A large stock of common and French CALF BOOTS; Congress Gaiters; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' fine Philadelphia made Slippers and Gaiters; Misses' ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves of a very superior quality, &c.

Making, altogether, one of the best stocks of Goods ever offered by us in this market, to which we invite the attention of all who wish to purchase.
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 24, 1851. 64tf

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Rev. B. CRAVEN, A. M., President, and Professor of Languages and General Literature.
——— ———, Professor of Mathematics and General Science.

THIS is an old and popular Institution in Randolph county, formerly known as Union Institute, but has recently been chartered and organized as a College. It has the usual Collegiate privileges, and in addition thereto a Normal establishment for Teachers. The regular Collegiate occupies the usual course of four years, with a common preparatory. The Normal College is specially organized for those who intend to teach, and a course of three years is necessary for graduation as a Teacher. Those who may stand an approved examination upon the course of the first year, evincing suitable talent for teaching, will receive from the College a certificate empowering them to teach in any part of North Carolina for one year, without being subject to the examination of county committees; those who pass upon two years, will receive a certificate for two years; and those who pass the whole course, will be graduated and receive a certificate without limitation. By means of special study, lectures, and a model school, teachers are thoroughly prepared for their profession.

Large and commodious buildings are in progress, and every means used to make the condition of the students pleasant and profitable. The position of the College makes it very cheap; the entire expense per session, for board, tuition, &c., ranging from $33 to $40.

The Spring session will commence on the 25th of March. For further information, address B. Craven, Institute, N. C.
H. B. ELLIOTT, Pres't of Board.
J. P. H. RUSS, Sec'y.
Feb'y 20, 1851. 64-1m

NEW GOODS
IN LUMBERTON.

THE Subscriber has just received his Spring Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of black Cloth, Cassimeres, drab D'Ete, silk Warp, Alpaca, Mohair ditto, Vestings, Calicoes, Swiss Muslins, Bar ditto, Irish Linen, Ladies' linen Hdkfs, silk Hdkfs, green and black Veils, Bonnets, (all kinds,) Ribbons and Flowers, silk Gloves, Ladies' white and black Hose, Apron Checks, Turkey Red, fancy Shawls, Tickings and Drillings, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Padding and Canvass, coat, pant, vest and shirt Buttons, silk and flax Thread, spool ditto, all colors, cotton Yarns, Tin Ware, Fur, Moleskin, California and Palm Hats, Wool ditto, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Shoes, (a fine assortment,) Ladies' fine kid Slippers, Misses' Boots, children's Shoes, fine and tuck Combs, broad Axes, club do, carpenters' Hatchets, Hammers, Chisels, wood Screws, butt Hinges, Knives and Forks, table and tea Spoons, Razors, (a good article,) weeding Hoes, trace Chains, short Pans, Scythe and grass Blades, reap Hooks, plate and tin Locks, pad ditto, long Shovels, Spades, long Forks, coffee Mills, cupboard and chest Locks, Steelyards, Augers, curry Combs, drawing Knives, (a fine article,) German Harps, cut Tacks, cotton Cards, a superior article of double barrel shot Guns, Violins and Strings, mill and hand-saw Files, bed Cords, Awl blades, Shoe-thread, Blacking, Castor Oil, Cologne, Peppermint, loaf and crushed Sugar, brown ditto, Coffee, Molasses, (a superior article,) Flour, Nails, Powder and Shot, Alum, Saltpetre, Pepper and Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Camphor, Saleratus, bar and military Soap, Umbrellas, Jugs, Crockery; and in my ware-room, for sickness and family use, French Brandy, Port Wine, Rum, Corn and Rye Whiskey, Brandy, &c., together with a great many articles too tedious to name in an advertisement. These goods have just been purchased in New York and other towns, on the best terms, and I pledge myself not to be undersold by any Store in this or any other village in North Carolina.

I must return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public, for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and will endeavor to merit a continuation of the same favors. Call and examine, and judge for yourselves.
THO. A. NORMENT.
Lumberton, March 20, 1851. 64-3w

NOTICE.—All Accounts due

the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.
J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Clerk & Master's Office, March 10, 1851.
Janet McNeill, widow of John McNeill, *vs.* John McNeill, Janet A. McNeill, Martin McNeill, Sarah Shaw, Henry Atkins and wife Flora.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing that Sarah Shaw and Henry Atkins and wife Flora are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that the said Sarah and Henry Atkins and wife Flora do make their personal appearance at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1850.
62-6w] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

NEW Spring & Summer Goods.—

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd; Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

Hardware.
H. BRANSON & SON

ARE opening one of the largest assortments of LOCKS ever offered in this market, among which are, white mineral knob silver-mounted Rim Locks; colored mineral knob Rim Locks, several patterns; Rim, Cupboard, and Closet Locks, various styles; Stock Locks, a great variety; Pad Locks, 20 different patterns; a heavy stock of Knives and Forks, some very fine; 25 doz. Pocket Knives, assorted; Hooks and Hinges; wrought and cast Butts; wood Screws; Planes and Plane Irons; Sad Irons; Shovels and Tongs, assorted qualities; Augers, Chisels, Hammers, Hatchets, hand Axes; 20 dozen chopping, timber and turpentine Axes, from the best manufacturers; long and short handle Pans; Shovels, Spades, and manure Forks.

☞ Call and examine our Stock, North side Hay street, near Market Square.
March 24, 1851. 64-3w

FRESH LIME.

100 CASKS FRESH LIME. Just received and for sale by
COOK & JOHNSON.
March 24. 64-3w

GREAT ATTRACTION!

Clothing! Clothing! better and cheaper than ever.

ALL Gentlemen who may be in want of good and cheap Clothing, would find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern cities with an entire new splendid and large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of every variety of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. Furnishing Goods, Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Havana, Regalia and Principe Cigars, of the most favorite brands.—Also, fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of superior quality, which will be disposed of at wholesale on very favorable terms.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my former customers, and solicit a continuance of the same; and all who may recommend their friends, to trade at my Establishment, can depend upon their being dealt with fairly and honestly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent;—and I pledge myself to use all honorable means to give satisfaction and deserve the confidence of my patrons. Call at my Establishment and see for yourself.

South side Hay street, opposite to Messrs. H. Branson & Son.
GEORGE BRANDT.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 23, 1851. 64-3m

WANTED TO HIRE,

EIGHT or ten colored Laborers, to work at the Arsenal by the day.
A. B. DYER,
Bv't Capt. U. S. A.
March 24, 1851. 64tf

TO MULE BREEDERS.

MY thorough-bred Maltese Jack MALTA, seven years old this Spring, will stand the ensuing Season (commencing the first of April and ending the 15th of June,) at Mr. Samuel Mims's Stable, near Town, and such other places as I shall designate in handbills. This superior animal was bred by Dr. Alex'r Williams, of Tennessee, and was got by his *celebrated Imported Jack Bashaw*, considered by extensive breeders in Tennessee and Kentucky superior to any Jack ever imported to America. He was selected in the Island of Malta for his individual excellence and superior blood, being the same as General Washington's celebrated *Knight of Malta*, which breed, in comparison with the common, bears a strong analogy to the Blood Horse of this country and England. The exportation of Jacks of this blood is now prohibited by the Government of the Island.

MALTA descends from the purest and best stock in the world;—his dam being also the purest blood, unrivalled in form and symmetry, and imported expressly to breed from Bashaw. His whole pedigree is such as to recommend him in the highest degree to those who wish to raise fine Mules.

This superior animal has been procured at great trouble and expense, by desire of several Breeders in this county, to induce our farmers and others in this section of country to breed their own Mules, and to possess themselves of superior animals in place of the inferior and worthless ones that are usually driven here for sale. This is the first opportunity ever offered in this section of country to procure this valuable breed of Mules, and if not well patronized, will probably be the last.

For more extended Pedigree, Certificates, and other particulars, see the bills which I shall be happy to furnish any one desirous of patronizing him.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, March 20, 1851. 64-6w

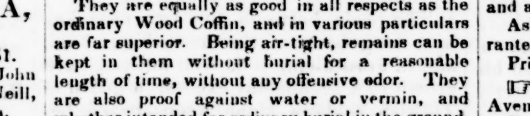
Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

THE undersigned has been appointed General Agent for Col. J. H. Wheeler in the 7th Congressional District, and wishes to appoint sub-Agents in each of the counties of Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow, and asks that applications be made to him immediately. The Work goes to press in August, and the price will be One Dollar per volume, and consisting of two volumes.
JOHN M. ROSE.
March 24, 1851. 64-tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of May next, upon a credit of six months, 170 acres of LAND, on the East side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of David Whaley and D. McPhail, late the property of Arch'd Cameron, dec'd.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
March 21, 1851. 64ts

Fisk's Patent Metalic
BURIAL CASES.



THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of these Metalic Coffins, and has received and intends to keep a supply of various sizes, combining the late improvements.

They are equally as good in all respects as the ordinary Wood Coffin, and in various particulars are far superior. Being air-tight, remains can be kept in them without burial for a reasonable length of time, without any offensive odor. They are also proof against water or vermin, and whether intended for ordinary burial in the ground, for vaults, or for transportation, they will be found to meet the expectations of those who use them. If it is necessary at any time, even 50 years after interment, to remove remains, it can be done without any difficulty—for the Cases themselves will last as long as time itself.

They have received Premiums at the State Fairs of New York in 1849 and 1850; at the State Fair in Ohio in 1850; at the American Institute in N. York; at the Boston Mechanics' Charitable Association, and at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

These cases are now very extensively used in the large cities, and have been highly approved of, as may be seen by certificates in my possession.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
Fayetteville, March 27, 1851. 64-tf

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and 10 do New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

CANDY,
At $12 50 per 100 Pounds.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of Merchants and others in the South to my GREAT VARIETY of

Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Oils, Cordials, Cigars, &c.

My Candy being made by the STEAM PROCESS, I can warrant its keeping in any climate. Having facilities for manufacturing Fifteen Hundred Pounds per day enables me to offer STEAM CANDY at the above low prices.

☞ List of Articles, with prices attached, forwarded to order.

Goods shipped free of charge.
JOSEPH R. MANN,
No. 20 Light street, Baltimore.
Feb'y 3, 1851. 58-10w

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 4. 53-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—

10,000 feet of White Oak Scantling, 2¼ by 3¼, for Plough Beams. Address
H. G. HALL, Fayetteville Foundry.
March 3, 1851. 61tf

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

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Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
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Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

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Feb'y 19 1849 54tf

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A new supply of this popular book just received.
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Sept. 26, 1850.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
TO MARY ANN.—By Elizabeth.

I cannot believe it;—I heard not the sigh,
Deep-drawn by the mourners that weeping stood by:
I saw not the soul-speaking eye fade in death.—
I caught not the murmur of life's parting breath.

They tell me a halo of beauty was cast
O'er thy form by the Angel of Death as he pass'd:
On thy brow a bright smile of triumph was throned—
A ray from the shore of Eternity loan'd.

Bright spirit! the last time I met thee on earth,
We mingled together in pleasure and mirth:
Thy glad laugh rang out like the song of a bird,
And music and eloquence breathed in each word.

Like the meteor-flame in its course through the sky,
Which is followed by gloom as quick it streams by,
Where thy voice once echoed in friendship and mirth,
I know there is gloom round the heart and the hearth.

'Tis wasteful to add to the violet perfume—
And thou wert a flower of loveliest bloom,—
On the breast, on the heart, is thy epitaph traced,
And memory will never permit it effaced.

May the hearts that have loved thee and now mourn in gloom
Catch a ray from the light that springs from thy tomb;
Thou art gone in thy youth and beauty to rest,—
May it lure them to seek thee in the home of the blest.

Farewell! we have lost thee: The Future may cast
A veil of forgetfulness over the Past;
But mem'ry will throw off the fetter of years,
And visit thee often in sadness and tears.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
TO MISS M. A. B., OF SAN MARCOS.

Often at evening's contemplative hour,
As Phœbus descends in his glory to rest,
Turns my heart ever softened by mem'ry's power,
To your fair sunny land, the land of the West.

I trace once again o'er prairies wide spread
The steps of a stranger far, far from his home,
Where the Panther steals forth and Buffaloes tread
O'er the grave of the Indian departed and gone.

Often he wandered alone by thy tide,
San Marcos, thou beautiful stream of the vale,
And lingering gazed on thy beauty and pride,
He thought of the Poet's enrapturing tale.

That "Elysian field," where the chosen may dwell
Encompassed by joys that never can fade,
Where the Summer breeze wafts perfume from the dell,
And musical zephyrs enliven the shade.

The hour he met *Thee* by that limpid stream,
Thou *Rose-bud* of beauty all glowing and bright,
He keeps as the charm of the enthusiast's dream,
That may vanish away at the dawning of light.

The gay and the lovely now may entwine
A chaplet of flowers to encircle thy brow,
But the stranger has gone to his native clime,
And hears not the murmur that breathes forth the vow.

Farewell then awhile, and if ever again
His footsteps shall wander along thy gay shore,
He'll revisit that spot. Will thy spirit remain
To enliven his heart when its passion is o'er?

L.

March 1851.

On Dancing.—Dr. Fitch, in one of his lectures on the uses of the lungs, and on the mode of preserving health, says:

"Dancing is the king and queen of inndoor exercise. It is suitable for all classes and ages, of both sexes. It is a most elegant and exhilarating exercise. It is one of the most ancient, and one of the most salutary. I do not speak of it as a dissipation, but as an exhilarating and valuable exercise. Among the exercises, it is second to none. It is extremely suitable for the sedentary, for invalids, and for consumptives. I have known one of the worst cases of consumption I ever knew cured by dancing alone, practised daily for many months. The cure was permanent and complete.

"It is deplorable that dancing and amusements of nearly all kinds should have fallen under the ban of the clergy, and should be preached against as sinful. It is doubtful whether the morals of mankind are benefited by forbidding all amusements, and it is most certain the health of thousands is sacrificed by it. Who are those that sink earliest into consumption among ladies? Allow me to say, it is those who take least exercise, and refrain from all amusements; who at school, at church, at home, are marked as models; whose looks are demure, whose walks are slow, and whose conversation is always on serious subjects."

A Cure for Neuralgia.—The Courier des Etats Unis, the excellent organ of the French population in New York, says:

"A young doctor of the Paris faculty of Medicine, has just made a discovery which we deem of importance to communicate to our readers. Neuralgic affections are, of all others, the most impervious to the art of medicine. M. Desterne, profoundly convinced of the science in these affections, so common and so terrible, has devoted himself zealously to researches upon the physiological action of the nervous system. Taking for the starting point of his researches, the remarkable results of the cure of Neuralgia by the cauterization of the "helix," he has discovered a method of curing, instantaneously, and without disturbing any organ, all Neuralgic affections of the head, attacks of megrim, and pains resulting from teeth in an advanced state of decay. What renders this discovery truly marvellous, is the promptness, at once, of the cure, and its perfect success in more than two hundred cases, which have presented themselves since the 22d of December, the date of the first experiments.

M. Desterne purposes presenting to the Academy of Medicine, a memoir upon this important discovery. The presentation of the memoir is only retarded by the hope which the author entertains of preventing, by the same means, hysterical and epileptic attacks, and his desire to make a more complete work."

SPEECH OF W. L. STEELE, OF RICHMOND,
In Committee of the Whole House, on the Slavery Question, Jan'y 9, 1851.

[CONCLUDED.]

I cannot but think that the chief cause of the "woes unnumbered," which we have now to lament, is to be found in the fact, that the South has ever consented, that the question of slavery should, at any time, be a subject of federal legislation. This opinion is expressed with due deference to the judgment of others, and with no intention to question their sincerity or patriotism.—It is, however, my deliberate conviction, and I cannot hesitate to declare it. When Missouri applied for admission into the Union, and opposition was made to it, on account of a certain clause in her Constitution, an angry debate sprung up from the members of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States in regard to the propriety of her admission, all growing out of the Constitutional clause referred to. The only question which could have legitimately arisen, was whether the Constitution which she presented, embodied the principles of republicanism. But this requisition was almost entirely overlooked by the North. Its objection lay mainly, if not exclusively, in the fact that Missouri would be a slaveholding State. It must be recollected, too, that slavery existed in this territory, prior to its acquisition from France, and hence the abominable dogma of the present day, that there would be a conversion of *free* into *slave* soil, would not be put forth. It was thought by many of our wisest and best men, so warm and violent was the contest, that the Union of the States was in jeopardy. Some means was, in their judgment necessary, to prevent so dreadful a calamity befalling the country; and in order to attain an end so desirable, it was agreed with the North that if they would let Missouri come into the Union, no State, afterwards erected north of the parallel of 36° 30′ should tolerate slavery, but those south of it *might do so*, if their interests or inclinations demanded it. This was the Compromise! How different its terms, between the two parties! On the one side, the prohibition was positive, on the other, the permission conditional! Sir, I do not question the motives of those of our Southern Representatives who sanctioned this measure. They were no doubt patriotic, and acted as they thought proper, for their people. But that in my opinion, constitutes no good reason why we at this day, should close our mouths and permit their deeds to pass in silence. I shall not impugn their intentions, but doubt the wisdom of their acts, and think it lawful to learn from the past how to regulate our conduct in the future.—The *Compromise* was passed, and I am willing to acquiesce. But what was it? Who yielded for a corresponding benefit? The North! No sir, she yielded nothing. The South gave up nearly all. The most she could possibly get, was two States of about the size of Arkansas, and of that one-half is filled with removed Indians. The North got at least ten times the area of territory, and that too, of soil to any portion of which, according to all justice, the southern slaveholder should have been permitted to take his property, 'free and unquestioned.' Yet the South permitted Congress to legislate it out of its rights. The "fatal precedent" was set, "and many an error, by the same example, has rushed into the State."

I do not believe that there was any authority under the Constitution to pass that act. My own opinion is, that Congress has no power to legislate upon the subject of slavery, except it may be to carry out the plain and unmistakeable provision of the federal compact. When that is done its power is exhausted. Upon this question I know I differ from many of those, with whom it is my pride, ordinarily, to concur in opinion. But it is one of those subjects, which from their very nature can know no party lines, and each man is left to follow his own judgment irrespective of the judgment of others. It is unnecessary to state that fact here, no man doubts it; and I sincerely believe, if the South had adopted this policy, (as I think Constitutional policy,) of non-intervention, if it had insisted that this question of slavery should never be touched, and maintained it, without yielding, all those troubles which now perplex us and make us anxious about the stability of the Union, would have been unheard of and unknown. The resolutions of the last General Assembly, as originally introduced, embraced the true doctrine, and I have no doubt that a large majority of the members present agree with me in opinion. If their propositions had been carried out, no one would have had cause to complain, for they left the decision of this delicate and dangerous question to the God of nature.

The South also submitted to a Compromise when Texas was annexed. But I have little to say of that. I am opposed to the whole scheme, and believe that we would be far better off without than with it. She is, however, one of the Stars, which glitter in our galaxy, and there let her shine, till time shall be no more. The war with Mexico followed, and as 'indemnity for the future,' the vast domain west of Texas, and on the shores of the Pacific, became a part of the possession of the United States of America. It is ours; no, not ours, but the North's. God grant that this golden land, which, if Geology be true, has received many a convulsion of nature, may not cause every column of our government temple to totter and fall, by the great political earthquake, which its acquisition may engender.

Even before California applied for admission into the Union, the accursed spirit of aggression and insult appeared. Propositions were made that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime," should be permitted in any of the Territories of the United States. This was done before the acquisition was made. The North, almost in a body, voted for the infamous "proviso," many of the members at the same time saying they believed it unnecessary, as it was but an attempt to re-enact a law of the Almighty. A long and angry discussion took place, upon the propriety of making 'assurance doubly sure,' by fastening the proviso on us. At last despairing, no doubt, of getting into the Union upon any other terms, California applied, with a Constitution prohibiting slavery. In opposition to the Proviso, (I do not here call it the *Wilmot* Proviso; for Mr. Webster says that he hit upon that idea before Wilmot did,) the South appealed to justice—to the memory of her gallant sons who fell in battle. It was vain. The North cared but little for all that. Her object was power, and I will not say how she will use it when she gets it. But California fixes this whole matter of slavery. She says it shall not exist within her borders. Then the North graciously condescends to drop the Proviso, if she can get the slave trade in the District of Columbia abolished. A *compromise* takes place, to keep the Union together, and how does the South fare in this settlement? Of course she gets the worst end of the bargain. Did the North yield in the Adjustment? No, not at all. She only agreed not to push her nefarious Proviso, as it would do her no good, her object being accomplished without its use. The South agreed that the slave trade should cease in the District of Columbia. Now, sir, I do not wish to be misconstrued in this matter. I have no doubt of the patriotism of those of our Southern Representatives who voted for this late Adjustment. I do not question their motives, but I was opposed to this scheme. But I will not pursue this subject. Suffice it, that the Compromise, which is commended to us, as the perfection of justice, and a settlement which ought to satisfy every friend of the South, is now the law of the land, and as a good citizen, I say let it remain and be carried out in good faith. But I want no more such Compromises. I am for our rights under the Constitution and nothing else.

But sir, it is asked why speak in condemnation of this series of measures, if we intend to abide by it? In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, there is good reason for such a cause. We want to call the attention of our Southern brethren, to these settlements, in order that they may see what injustice has been done them, and be prepared to resist all further attempts to point compromises upon them, when their rights are involved. Every gentleman can see that there is no propriety in refusing to canvass the justice of a measure to which you intend to submit. The practice of every man is different and it ought to be. But I do not desire that

a feeling of undue dissatisfaction should be awakened at the South. As I wish a strict fulfilment of the bargain, at the hands of the Northern people, I cannot refuse to do my part to bring peace, (I hope lasting peace) to the country and calmness and confidence to the public mind. But let us hereafter yield not one inch, but stand firmly and unmoved upon the Constitution and its guaranties. Compromises will do no longer, and if not stopped at once, we shall soon have nothing to yield. We must let the Northern people know, and the sooner the better for all parties, that we can compromise no more if we have any regard for our own rights and the happiness and security of our own firesides. *We must unite.* If we do not—if we continue to meet our Southern friends, who feel outraged and wronged and who express their sense of the outrages, with fearlessness, with the insane cry of "Union," "Union," as if any body really desired dissolution, and raise the ghost of nullification and treason, to frighten them into silence, we shall fail to accomplish our ends, and lead the North to renewed assaults and aggressions. This course makes the North look upon us as distracted and I should not be in the least astonished, if such conduct as I have spoken of, would beget a desire for further encroachment, and then we shall be called upon by some sanctified devotee of the Union 'to the last extremity,' to compromise again. Slavery in the District and the slave trade between the States, will be the price of the preservation of the Union. This state of things is not impossible, and what would follow requires neither a sage nor a statesman, to foresee. When that cup is presented, I have no hesitation in saying, that I will not swallow it.

It has been stated in this discussion, that it is a custom of some Southern men—the Hotspurs I suppose—to denounce such of their brethren as do not agree with them in opinion and who are disposed to be more mild and conciliatory by the anathema of "submissionist!" Complaint has been made of the injustice of such denunciations. I admit it, but no man can say "I did it." It has been my course, to treat the opinions of my brethren with courtesy and I trust it will ever be. But it would be well enough to ask ourselves, before acknowledging to its fullest extent the injustice complained of, if some of those very persons, who are now so querulous, have not been guilty of denouncing others as *nullifiers and disunionists*, and predicting what damnable treason they will hereafter espouse? Yes, sir, some of us who have even gone no further than simply to declare the want of power in Congress, under the Constitution, to legislate insult upon us in the shape of a nefarious *ordinance*, have received upon our heads, a full share of the vials of wrath. I say to these gentlemen, therefore, that although I use no such language towards them, they have little right to complain. No freeman, however, will be deterred from the exercise and avowal of his own judgment by the denunciation of his fellows; and so far as I am concerned, I shall always speak out and act as I please, without reference to the sneers, misrepresentations, or maledictions of any human being upon the face of the earth. No, sir, these things have had no influence on me heretofore, and I shall certainly not let them have any hereafter. I regard all Southern men as my brethren, and believing when the hour of peril comes, that they are far more likely to stand up in defence of common rights, than even the best of the North, I have no harsh expressions to use towards them. The "submissionist" of my own State, and the "disunionist" of South Carolina and Mississippi, are all my brethren, and I shall not so far forget myself or my native South, as to speak of them in scorn, even when the latter act in opposition to my judgment, and advocate immediate *secession* from the Union.

This, Mr. Chairman, brings me to a question which has been discussed and which I did not desire to touch. Not, sir, that I have any fears upon the subject. Not that I am afraid to express my opinions upon it, on account of the feelings of those whose honored representative I am. The people who sent me here know my sentiments upon this whole question. I never concealed them at home, and certainly I shall not here. I only ask justice—that nought "shall be set down in malice." Every gentleman must understand, Mr. Chairman, that I allude to a certain doctrine set forth in the report made to this House by the gentleman from Burke, and which is, as I understand it, that a State has a *right to secede from the Union*. It is known, sir, to some of my friends that I was most ardently anxious that some platform should be devised upon which we would all stand shoulder to shoulder; and was opposed to the introduction of any matter intended to reflect the sense of the General Assembly, which could not command an almost unanimous support. Hence, I did not wish that this question of States' Rights should be brought forward at this time, but if it was thought proper to do so, let it be after the two Houses had taken their ground. This right has been ridiculed no little on this floor, in the Senate Chamber, and in many of the public Presses. It is not my design to discuss it, for I regard it as absolutely impossible, from the evidence we have had before us, (I don't say in all the speeches,) to have this question legitimately met. However, I desire to avoid no responsibility which may properly attach to me, so far as the entertainment of opinion is concerned, and I will here avow that, in my belief, a State *has* the *right* to secede from the Union, and that if she exercises this right, it is not *necessarily revolution*. I am not going into the discussion of this question of right. My only purpose is to avoid misapprehension, and to do away with, if I can, some of those false issues and *giant-like arguments* which have been used in combating this *treasonable bantling of South Carolina*. It is common, Mr. Chairman, to confound the *exercise of a right* with its existence—at least this is done frequently in politics. Every body who will reflect for one moment *knows* that the two are just as distinct as they can well be: and I shall bring forward a case, after a while, which I know will make some of our friends who create the unjust impression, (I will not say by design,) acknowledge the difference, if they should not be disposed to do so without it. Notwithstanding the difference stated, gentlemen talk as gravely about "disunion" and "nullification," when the mere *right* to secede is mentioned, as if the "raw head and bloody-bones" were actually before us. I have a right to go *to* the Governor's House, just now while the House is in session, but no body need move to have the doors closed to keep me from going. I shall not leave until I find I can do better, by going. It is just so with me, in reference to going out of the Union; and I imagine I shall be willing to remain in it, as long as many of those who are making such tremendous demonstrations in its favor. We have been told that there are some "noisy traitors" at the South, who are forever shouting about our rights, and asking "who hit brother Bob," and who, "when they should endure the bloody spur, will fall their crests and like deceitful jades sink in the trial." This may be so. And if noise is no evidence of devotion to the South, it is not of devotion to the Union. Why do gentlemen continue to speak of those who believe in the right of secession, as *secessionists*, thereby creating the impression that they are favorable to disunion? Surely they do not design to place them in a false attitude: and it would be well to remember, that oftentimes, those wily schemes to blast others "return to plague the inventor." Suppose some one should rise here in the House of Commons, and speak of all those who affirm the sacred right of revolution, as the remedy by which the free people of the States who made the government, can shield themselves from oppression, as *revolutionists*, and create the impression that they were anxious to exercise this *sacred* right, would not some persons feel that injustice had been done them? Most assuredly. In my opinion, no man here desires disunion. The charge is false, at least so far as I am concerned. I am not for disunion now, nor at any other time which I could name. I shall never be, until I am firmly persuaded that no hope is left to the South, for the enjoyment of her rights in the Union.

About eighteen hundred years ago, as we are told in a book, which I trust is high authority every where, the question was asked, "can any good come out of Nazareth." With those who put forward this *sensible* interrogatory, the birthplace of the Saviour of men was the standard by which his merits were to be pledged. At this day, so far, at least, as its application at the time goes, it is conceded that the question was a foolish one. But practically, this very question has been asked, since the report of the minority was made to this House. So soon as the right of secession was mooted, the cry was made, that it was a plant from the hotbed of nullifying South Carolina, and therefore, to be spurned by any patriot in our good old State. Yes sir, this seems to be one of the great arguments against the right. Poor South Carolina! It seems to be sufficient at this day, with many men, if any doctrine is in good repute in the Palmetto State, to seal its doom. Now sir, I ask in all sincerity, if it is really supposed by any sensible man, that it is worth one groat in the argument whether this doctrine emanates from South Carolina, or abolition Massachusetts? If not, why meet the question by talking of nullification and speaking contemptuously of the land of Pinckney, of Lowndes and of Calhoun? Is it "springs to catch woodcocks"? I hope not, sir. I trust that gentlemen are sincere, for it is too late to work with such weapons as these. But, Mr. Chairman, let us look at this matter a little further, and see whether the birthplace of a doctrine is of any moment. But let me say that this doctrine lacks a good deal of having its origin in South Carolina. According to my judgment, it is contained in the Virginia Resolutions of 1798-'9, which were written, it is said, by Mr. Madison, who was at that time, *in the full vigor of his intellect*, having twelve years previously taken an able part in the formation of the Federal Constitution. But to the view which I was about taking. It is well known that many of the arguments used to prove that when a State "interposes for arresting the progress of evil," she is guilty of revolution, are taken from speeches of Daniel Webster, of Boston, upon Foote's resolutions. Some of these arguments to sustain a doctrine contrary to the doctrine of secession, had their origin in Massachusetts. I know their author is an able man, but he holds opinions in reference to our Federal compact, which I trust are not and never will be prevalent in North Carolina. He belongs to the old Federal school and if sources are standards of worth, gentlemen should be chary in resorting to Massachusetts. If I am called upon to choose between the heresies of South Carolina and Massachusetts, I shall have no hesitation in selecting. I'll take the doctrine of a Southern State, and Southern Statesman. But this is no test—

"The title's but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gowd for a'that."

If the doctrine of Secession is the true doctrine, embrace it, whether it comes from South Carolina or elsewhere. Sir, I am tired of this eternal fuss about South Carolina. Let her alone. It is mortifying to hear so much abuse heaped upon a Southern State, because she goes far in her opinions when Massachusetts and Vermont can *nullify* the Fugitive slave act, and hear comparatively little said about them.

Mr. Chairman, the celebrated speech of Mr. Webster, to which I have alluded, was mainly directed to the examination of the *Constitutional* authority of *nullification*. And gentlemen here have discussed this question, as if its advocates supposed it was derived from the Federal Compact. I regard it as a right resulting from the very nature of the Government, and which must exist, in all cases where there is no authority to decide, superior to the parties to the government. If gentlemen please it is an "extra and ultra Constitutional remedy." I cannot find any authority in the Federal Constitution for it, and I have no idea that any body else can. And if the action of an oppressed people, is necessarily either constitutional or revolutionary, then of course secession is revolution. I am obliged to believe, however, that there is a difference and an essential difference in the relation of the States to the Federal Government, and the relation of the Colonies to the Government of Great Britain; and hence that the action of the two, under usurpations of power, or tyranny, would be different. The character of our government must be looked at. Everybody knows that it has no parallel on earth, so far as the principles of its organization are concerned. I admit, however, that little would be probably gained, by what I conceive the right to secede to be, if it should unfortunately happen, that we shall be driven to the necessity of trying it. I know that the "powers that be" would consider any State which should secede, as guilty of revolution and would hold it accountable therefor. It would then become necessary, in order to maintain her action, that swords should be measured and if the State seceding, or revolutionizing, if you choose to call it so, could hold to her position she might do so. One thing is certain, that whether successful or otherwise, somebody would have to pay the cost, and a frightful cost it would be. What would really be the situation of affairs I confess myself unable to imagine, but bad enough to glut the appetite of the most insatiable demon. God knows, that when this fearful event comes, I shall "drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees their medical gum." Sir, I trust in Heaven, that that Providence which has heretofore guarded us, will still shield this happy country of ours from all harm. I desire that the Union of States, according to the Constitution, may last forever, and I think by adhering closely to the bond which unites us; by defending it to the last against all assaults, from all quarters, this cynosure of the political world will always remain firmly fixed, and brightly glowing in the firmament of time.

But it is said, that inasmuch as South Carolina seems as if she intended to leave the Union it is giving her "aid and comfort," to acknowledge her right to do so. Now I dont know how this may be; but it seems to me, that if she intends to sever her connexion with this Government, she will do so, whether she has a right, according to our opinion or not. I imagine, therefore that it would have little influence over her; but I would certainly hesitate, in expressing an opinion, if I thought it would have any tendency to cause her to do an act, of which I greatly disapprove. If, however, affirming that a State has a right to secede, is giving 'aid and comfort' to one which desires to do so, *was it not giving 'aid and comfort' to the Northern Abolitionists to acknowledge their constitutional right to pass the Wilmot Proviso, when they wanted to pass it?* I ask this question seriously, I want to know the difference. I know that many of those to whom this interrogatory is particularly addressed confessed the constitutional right, gave the 'aid and comfort' but stated that they were opposed to the exercise of the right. In this case, certainly, they will acknowledge a great difference, between the existence of a right and the exercise of it. I dont doubt they are ardently opposed to the passage of the Proviso. And I say that I am just as much opposed to North Carolina going out of the Union, peaceably or otherwise, (and I hardly think she could go out in peace,) for any act of injustice as yet done, as any man may be, who has any regard for his own rights.

My opinions upon the powers of the Federal and State Governments are identical with those expressed in the 2d and 3d of the series of resolutions, passed by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1798. They are drawn by Mr. Madison, and are in these words. "That this Assembly most solemnly declares a warm attachment to the Union of these States, to maintain which it pledges its powers; and for this end, it is their duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them can alone secure its existence and the public happiness." "That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the Federal Goverment as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a *deliberate, palpable*, and *dangerous* exercise of other powers not granted by said compact, the States, who are parties thereto, have the right and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them." These doctrines were put forth in solemn form, and afterwards Mr. Madison presented a report upon them, from which I should like to quote largely. I will say, however, that he certainly does not mean to argue that the States have a right to *revolutionize*, for no argument is necessary to prove that position. It is an axiom. Now sir, if this doctrine is treason, Mr. Madison, who was afterwards elected President, was a traitor, and I am a traitor. Mr. Madison seems to regard the States as parties to the Constitutional compact, and here, I imagine, springs the difference of opinion amongst us.

Now sir, I am aware that the Preamble of the Federal Constitution, commences, "We, *the people of the United States*," and from this expression, has been derived an argument to show that the States are not parties to the agreement, but that it springs directly from the people. No doubt its authority does come from the people—for "all political power is vested in and derived from" them. But I do not conceive that the expression referred to means what is often attributed to it.—The first draught of a Constitution which was presented to the Convention of 1787, was offered by Mr. Charles Pinckney of South Carolina. The following will be found in vol. 2, page 735, of the Madison Papers, under the date of May 29th:—"Mr. Charles Pinckney laid before the House a draft of a Federal Government which he had prepared to be agreed upon, between the free and independent States of America." Thus the plan commences, "We, the people of the *States* of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c." The next we see of it in a distinct form, is on the 6th of August, (page 1236, same vol.) "Mr. Rutledge delivered in the report of the Committee of Detail, as follows: We, the people of the *States* of New Hampshire, &c." On the 7th Aug., page 1245, 3d vol., the Report of the Committee of Detail was taken up, and we find the following: "The Preamble of the Report was agreed to, *nem Con*." Afterwards the different articles of the Report were adopted, and on the 9th of September the whole was referred to a committee "to revise the style of, and arrange the articles which had been agreed to by the House." On the 12th of September, Dr. Johnson reported a digest of the plan, which commenced, "We the people of the United States." Now from the extracts which I have made, it seems to me conclusive, that the reason of the change in the phraseology of the Preamble is to be found in the fact, that no one supposed that all the States would adopt the Constitution, and hence it would not answer to put the names of them all in the Preamble. If nine States adopted it, then those States were United States, or States United. It means nothing more, therefore, in my opinion, than the people of the several States, which would ratify the Constitution. Subsequent events, too, proved that the framers were right in their supposition, for North Carolina and Rhode Island refused. Now how would it have appeared if the Preamble had contained the names of the thirteen States, when two of them were out of the Union? The authority of the Constitution of the United States, therefore, in my opinion, is derived from the several States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity. This seems to be the opinion of Mr. Madison; for in a report submitted by him to the Virginia Legislature, in which he gives several definitions of the term "States" he says, that the term means sometimes "the people composing political societies, in their highest sovereign capacity;" and "in that sense the Constitution was submitted to the 'States'; in that sense the 'States' ratified it; and in that sense of the term 'States,' they are consequently parties to the compact, from which the powers of the Federal Government result." I should be pleased to quote more at length but will content myself with saying in his language, "that it is evident, in an intimate and Constitutional Union like ours, the interposition of the parties in their sovereign capacity, can be called for by occasion only deeply and essentially affecting the vital principles of their political system." That occasion has not yet presented itself, and I trust it never will.

In this view of the case, I say, that I believe all our differences of opinion originate. I have no idea, however, that when the evil day comes, we shall be distracted amongst ourselves. But I trust that when accumulated wrong leaves no hope in our bosoms, for the security of our rights according to the compact, we shall all stand up as brothers, "firm, tried and true," against the foe which threatens the dissolution of our hearthstones, and the blasting of our fields.

It is my honest conviction that the preservation of the American Union, according to the Constitution, is the highest object for which the heart of freemen can aspire. It is that holy and fervent longing after justice, which dignifies and ennobles the character of man, and makes it "likest God." Far nobler and more important is it to our prosperity, and the advancement of those purposes for which Governments are made, than the wily schemes of politicians for their own personal aggrandizement, or the adoption of the particular line of policy contended for by either of the political parties of the country. If that Union is saved and perpetuated, it is of little moment, comparatively, whether your tariffs are *ad valorem* or specific, protective or free. I speak of the Union of the Constitution—of the Union as it was made and was designed to be—for I have already said that I cared very little for a Union of any other kind. That Union which was formed by Washington and Madison, and Morris, and Williamson and Davie, and their compeers—a body of the wisest, purest, and most patriotic men, which ever assembled—should be watched over and defended, by every lover of his race. Whigism and Democracy fall in utter insignificance, when mentioned in connexion with it, and should never be permitted to distract our attention for one moment, when we think it is in jeopardy. Sir, gentlemen need not console themselves, that the Union is yet safe, even if the commended adjustment has passed. The poisonous upas tree must be cut down. Party violence and acerbity have nurtured it and caused it to grow. Party feeling at the South and the North, has done more, in my judgment, to strengthen the enemies of the Constitution—the devotees of "higher law," than all other causes combined. A miserable band of fanatics at the North has held, to a certain extent, in those heated partizan strifes which have distracted the country, the destinies of the Republic in their hands. The two parties at the North, being nearly balanced, have for years, in order to insure success, kept up a system of bidding for the abolitionists, by professing each to be the greater friend and advocate of their abominable tenets. This has given them strength. Who would have thought, thirty years ago, that such men as Hale and Chase and Seward would have been Senators in Congress? This is the legitimate result of the existence of *National* parties. The Conservatives—the friends of the Constitution—divided as they are between the two parties, have not been able to sustain themselves, and have had, therefore, to squint at "higher law" until it has got almost beyond control, and if not soon stopped, its strength and influence will have increased so greatly as to destroy the Union. It must be put down or the Constitution will be prostrated. How shall it be done?

This is an important inquiry, but I think it has an answer. In my opinion it is necessary *to drop party questions and stand on the Constitution.*—Let the entire South give assurance to their friends at the North, that they will sustain them without reference to party politics, if they will only adhere to the Constitution and maintain and defend it aganst assault. Then they will have no need of courting the abolition favor. There will be no demand then for their votes, and the two parties will be the Constitutional party and the "higher law" party and abolition will have no bidder in the market. This will save the Union, if any thing will, and in my judgment, is the only remedy for the evil. If, however, all this should fail, and the accursed demons, "moved and instigated by the devil and their own evil passions," shall still evince the unhallowed purpose of "uprooting the universal peace," I am for standing for our rights, even though it should deluge the land in blood.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that the halcyon bird of peace may always hover above our fairest of human heritages. But we must unite—we must be no longer distracted. I have an abiding confidence, that the God of justice will provide for our protection, and secure us from the bondage which is forging for us. Let us, in North Carolina, use the means to heal the wounds of the Constitution, before it is too late. Let us, as the representatives of the people, yielding all minor differences, come forward as one band, and take a position worthy of ourselves and worthy of the State and of the South.

The Truth well expressed.—There is much truth in the following brief paragraph from the Petersburg Intelligencer: "Much of the opposition to the Compromise measures is attributable to the fact that they have been sanctioned by a Whig Administration. Had a Northern Democrat been in the position now occupied by Mr. Fillmore, and given his assent to the Compromise Bills, many who now denounce the Adjustment would have been loud in their praises of the Northern man who thus manifested his Southern feelings. We believe this as firmly as we believe that the sun shines; and we further believe that had President Fillmore, instead of signing the Compromise bills, placed his veto upon them, those who now so bitterly denounce the measures, would as bitterly have denounced Mr. Fillmore for not giving his assent to them."

A missionary in Africa, writing of one of the savage tribes of the interior, says that when the king wishes to send word to his deceased relatives he tells the message to a man and then cuts off the messenger's head.

A careless compositor lately dissolved the Union by transposing two letters, whereby the United States became the *Untied States.*

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

AN ACT concerning Corporations.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all companies, societies and bodies of men, which may be incorporated and erected into bodies corporate, shall have power, by their corporate name, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded; may hold, possess, acquire and transfer such real, personal and mixed estates as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of their creation; shall have perpetual succession, and each a common seal, which each may alter and renew at pleasure; shall have power to elect all such officers as may be necessary; and to make all such bye-laws, rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary, not inconsistent with the laws of this State.

[Ratified 22d Jan'y 1851.]

AN ACT providing for keeping a Record of Marriages in this State.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, every justice of the peace or minister of the gospel, who may solemnize the rites of matrimony between any parties in this State, shall, within three months thereafter, transmit to the clerk of the county court wherein such marriage may have been celebrated, a certificate, in writing, of the same, endorsed on the license, or otherwise; which certificate, so made and returned, the said clerk shall cause to be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, properly indexed, in one month after its reception; and such record, thus made and kept, shall be deemed and held *prima facie* evidence of such marriage.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That any minister or justice, or any clerk of the county court, who shall fail or neglect to discharge the duties imposed by the preceding section, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered, on motion to the court by the *imperative duty it shall be to cause to be enforced the penalty incurred by any violation of the provisions of this act; and when recovered, one-half to be applied to the use of the school fund of the county, and the other half to the use of the poor of said county.

[Ratified 28th Jan'y 1851.]

* There is evidently an error here, but it is printed according to the original in the Secretary's Office.

An extraordinary Arrival of Emigrants.—The packet ship Washington, Capt. Page, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Sunday, after a somewhat boisterous passage of thirty-six days, during which she lost her main top mast, fore and mizzen top gallant masts, with sails attached. She brings 5 cabin and 956 sterrage passengers, making a grand total, including officers and crew, of 1,010 souls, all in good health. Not one of them were lost during the passage. This is the greatest number of human beings ever conveyed over the Atlantic. Capt. Page has brought over to this country in four consecutive voyages, the enormous number of 3,500 immigrants.

The inscription on the block of granite presented by Virginia to the National Washington Monument is, "Virginia, who gave Washington to America, gives this granite for his Monument."

The Southern Rights Association of Hinds county, Mississippi, resolved to subscribe to the principal Northern Abolition paper for circulation there. Where are the tar and feathers?

A New Invention.—We yesterday saw a drawing of a new invention, in the manufacture of which, India Rubber is the principal article employed. It is especially for the use of gentlemen with long mustaches, and is remarkably simple. It is merely a strap with a spring at each end. The wearer attaches a spring to each mustache, passes the strap behind his head, and eats his soup without the trouble of parting his mustaches to obtain entrance to his mouth. This is an age of great inventions.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A New Crusade for the Recovery of the Holy Land.—It is stated in a late number of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, that the Austrian Ultramontane party is preparing considerable difficulties for Prince Schwartzenberg, by its zeal for an object which the Christian world has abandoned—the recovery of Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Mahometans. The purpose of the crusades is to be revived, but it is to be pursued by the way of diplomacy, not by war. It is stated that the Catholic powers, with the connivance of Austria, intend to obtain possession (it is not precisely defined how) of all the sacred spots of the Holy Land, which will be then made over to the Catholic Church. The Order of the Holy Sepulchre will be raised to the importance once possessed by the Knights Templars. The Pope is to be the Grand Master, and one Prince of every Catholic State of Europe is to be created Grand Prior.

The movement, as far as it can be called one, is probably caused by the increasing influence of the Greek church in the East, under the support of Russia. That church, too, has made the possession of the Holy Sepulchre a special object of its ambition, as well as other localities in Syria, sacred by their associations. During the two years past, while the political power of the Papal Government was prostrated, the efforts of the missionaries and agents of the Greek church are said to have made great progress, and are gradually sapping the influence of the Latin church.

The feuds between the two churches have long been of the most bitter kind, and in Jerusalem, it is well known, have grown to a scandalous excess; a guard of Turkish soldiers alone keeps peace between them on certain festivals in the Church of the Sepulchre. The Germans state that the Greek christians have really obtained the preponderating influence in Jerusalem, and that any efforts of the Austrian ultra-Catholics to recover the lost ground will be met by the decided opposition of the Emperor of Russia, practically the Pope of the Greek church.—Prince Schwarzenberg is not over zealous in the cause of the Austrian Pietists, and will probably suppress the whole plan as soon as it becomes politically inconvenient.—*New York Courier.*

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

We shall make no exultation (says the National Intelligencer,) upon the late triumph of truth, and reason, and patriotism, in the Legislature of the State of Virginia, first, in her House of Delegates, and, secondly, in her Senate. The Members of both these bodies, we have no doubt, have faithfully reflected the sentiment of the People of that State. We notice it only to introduce to our readers the following question by a Virginia Press, and the answer to it by the central organ of the Disunion party, which, in themselves sufficiently expressive, require no comment from us:

THE QUESTION.

From the Richmond Republican of Saturday.

Position of Virginia.—The Resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, in reference to the great measures of the last Congress, sufficiently "define her position" to show that she has no sympathy with Secession, and that she is resolved to abide by the adjustments of the last Congress. What will the *Southern Press* say now? Will it brand Virginia as a submissionist?

THE ANSWER.

From the Southern Press of the same morning.

The Resolutions adopted by the Virginia House of Delegates, submitting to the Compromise, have, with trivial alterations, been adopted by the Senate—four Senators only in the negative, viz: Messrs. Wood, Tribble, Thompson, of D., and Ambler. Mr. Ambler was cruel enough to propose as a substitute the Virginia resolutions of 1846–7, but his motion was lost by a vote of ayes 3, noes 21.

By the terms of the resolutions adopted, and the near approach to unanimity in the vote, Virginia has taken her position as the most submissive State of the South. How are the mighty fallen!

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To estimate at any thing like its full value and consequence, the late action of the Legislature of the State of Virginia repudiating the Disunion doctrines of the South, and disavowing any intention on her part to unite with South Carolina or any other State or States in offering forcible resistance to the Laws and Institutions of the Union, we must remember that these Virginia Resolutions constitute the reply of that State to the appeal to her to *take the lead* in the revolution projected by the Hotspurs of the South. The time is apt for putting upon record in our columns the terms in which that appeal was made, at the Nashville Convention, by the leading Delegate of South Carolina to that Convention, and who has since been appointed by the Legislature of the same State to be her leading Delegate to the "Southern Congress"—the project which Virginia has so effectively rebuked.

We quote, therefore, from the Speech of the Hon. Langdon Cheves, in the Nashville Convention, the passages which include the "appeal" to Virginia to which we here refer:

"I will now speak of our ability to resist by secession, should it be opposed. *If* VIRGINIA *shall lead*, I have not the least apprehension that any blood will be spilt. In that case, I take it to be morally certain that at least North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, and Texas *will immediately unite with her*, and, in a little time, every other slaveholding State will join them—except, perhaps, Delaware—because it will be their interest to do so. If Virginia shall submit—which it seems impossible to believe—the want of unanimity may embolden the Government to try coercion. The power of the Government of the United States to subdue any two or three considerable States seems out of the question. It is hard to subdue a free people. The difficulties of the Government of the Union in accomplishing that object will be found to be insurmountable. The expense will be enormous. *Its revenue will be destroyed, its commerce will be subject to capture by* OUR PRIVATEERS. *Our cotton, rice, and tobacco will be carried in British and other foreign vessels. Our supplies will come to us by the same channels.* Their manufactures will find no market, or a bad one. If they attempt to invade us, where is their army?"

"But *if our great parent State* LEAD US, there will be no blood shed. And can it be doubted that she will? Virginia is the mother of the Southern States. There is scarcely a family within their bounds in whose veins Virginia blood does not run. *Will she abandon them?* If they were to be engaged, even in a struggle of doubtful right, would she abandon them? But as they will resist a most atrocious injustice, an odious and alarming tyranny, under which she, alike with them, suffers, *must* she not join them? It is the cause of Virginia herself. Does she not blush with shame at the condition in which she is placed?"

"I love and honor Virginia; half the blood which runs in my veins I draw from her—and I shall deeply lament her recreancy. On the contrary, what a destiny is open to her; *to be at* THE HEAD *of one of the most glorious Confederacies the world ever beheld* of her own blood, "bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh;" to rescue herself and all the Southern States from an ignominious bondage; to illustrate by greater brilliancy her former glories; to rescue from sterility the most fertile territories, the most felicitous in soil and climate, happiest in position, the richest and most various in productions, that the world in any given space can display, watered by the most splendid river on earth, which this Confederacy will enjoy and command. She has her choice, TO BE GREAT *or insignificant*. She has her choice between generations of renown or ages of mean vassalage. *If this be true*, VIRGINIA WILL HEAD THE CONFEDERACY."

The New York Journal of Commerce comments on the favorable signs of the times, and quotes the progress of public sentiment in regard to Free Soil, and the back track taken, as follows:

"Illinois, by a former repeal, almost unanimously.

Indiana, by resolution almost unanimously in Legislature and State Convention.

Michigan, by the re-election of General Cass* as United States Senator.

New Hampshire, by resolutions of the Legislature.

Rhode Island, by the election of Gen. James* as United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Greene, who voted against the Compromise; and by the rejection of resolutions adverse to the Compromise.

New Jersey, by the election of Commodore Stockton,* to succeed Mr. Dayton, who voted against the Compromise.

Pennsylvania, by the election of Mr. Brodhead* to the U. S. Senate.

Connecticut will be added to the list, we have no doubt, at the next meeting of her Legislature, which takes place in May, as the State Convention of both the leading parties, held recently, have passed resolutions in favor of the Compromise.

For the other five States, viz., Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, N. York and Wisconsin, we must wait a little but they will be along soon.

*Avowedly in favor of the Compromise as it is.

An Evergreen.—A man who does not learn by experience.

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES.

MR. CLINGMAN.

Shortly before the adjournment, Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, made his annual speech. His subject, this time, was no less imposing than "the future policy of the Government." The Washington Republic has taken the trouble to make an elaborate and thorough review of this discourse, which, for inconsistency with itself and with the formerly proclaimed opinions of the speaker, is really a curiosity. We have not room for the whole of the Republic's article; but, as Mr. Clingman has acquired a position of some prominence as a Southern Whig, we will make use of some of its citations which fortunately supply their own commentary.

Mr. Clingman, there is strong reason to believe, is now on the balancing point between the two great parties, and it is supposed that his particular ambition is to be elected to the Senate of the U. States by the aid of the Democratic party of his State, which he cannot expect to retain a majority in the Legislature. This conjecture furnishes a ready clue to the intricacies of his present position. It is, in no small degree, confirmed by the following dictum in his late speech:

"There can be no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that the Whig and Democratic parties, once essentially divided as to measures, have now become mere factions."

Now, then, for some of Mr. Clingman's inconsistencies. And first with regard to the tariff. Mr. Clingman says in 1851:

"Few persons appreciate the entire amount of the burden which our (tariff) system has imposed on the country."

And he estimates this "burden," which, he argues, is chiefly borne by the Southern States, to be more than "*seventy-five millions.*" Of course, Mr. Clingman's objections are urged more against the protective tariff of 1842 than against its successor the tariff of 1846. But hear what he had to say in the 28th Congress, in 1844, after the tariff of 1842 was exhibiting its full operation:

"This favorable state of our finances has been produced, thus far, without any practical injury having resulted to any section of the country. Not only cotton, but all of other productions command a better price than they did before the passage of the tariff, while foreign articles which we import and consume are generally cheaper. I believe I might say invariably so."

On the same occasion, he maintained further—

That we should have "incidental protection to our manufacturers and artizans, to sustain our own industry against the oppressive regulations of others, and counteract, as far as practicable, the hostile restrictions of foreign nations."

Thus, as a Whig, in 1844, he directly advocated the principle of protection, and argued that, instead of injuring, its operation was beneficial to Southern interests. As an agitator, in 1851, he contends that the South is, through the tariff, annually paying an immense and oppressive tribute!

But, with respect to the Compromise measures, and the general question of the advantages of the Union, Mr. Clingman is even more glaringly inconsistent. He denounces the Compromise bills as a "surrender," which will exclude the South from all participation in the Territories, and yet asserts that the Abolition party gained no victory by their passage; he declares that the additional strength gained by the Free States may lead to an overthrow of the government, and yet denies that the Southern States have anything to apprehend! All this appears in the following citations from the speech of 1851:

In the first part of the speech, where he is discussing in his peculiar way the tariff question, he says:

"The legislation over the territory acquired from Mexico, the bills then passed were, in my judgment, not as their friends claim for them, measures of *compromise*, but *bills of surrender*. In their legal operation they exclude the slaveholders of the South from the occupation of every foot of that territory. This is the settled opinion of every northern member of either party on this floor. It is also the opinion of a majority of southern members."

And again:

"While, therefore, I cannot too strongly denounce the acts of the last session in relation to the Mexican territory, I do not, nor have I ever pretended, that they would be followed by any great immediate practical injury to us."

Shortly after, Mr. Clingman says:

"I do not pretend that this exclusion could be claimed as a political victory by the Free-soil or Abolition party."

"The Abolition party staked itself on the passage of a positive act of exclusion, viz: The Wilmot proviso or Jeffersonian ordinance. After a few weeks' discussion, it was driven from this ground, being defeated on a direct vote."

Next, as to the reasons for Southern apprehension:

"When Texas is filled up by our emigrants, they cannot be prevented from passing the Rio Grande and revolutionizing the neighboring provinces.—They are destined to be occupied by our slaveholding population. It will fill up all the country around the Gulf, including the peninsula of Yucatan, and, perhaps the northern portion of the South American continent. This state of things will be likely to occur even before our interest requires it. That, whether it be desirable or not, there is no power on this continent to prevent it. Mexico is altogether too feeble. This Government itself cannot do it. It had as well attempt to curb the waves of the ocean. I say, boldly, that if the Government makes the effort, it will itself perish in the attempt."

"No sane man can imagine that we need have serious fears of an attack from either the northern States or any foreign power."

"There is reason to fear that the additional strength given the free States may at a future day embolden them to make an attempt upon us which will result in the overthrow of the Government."

All which the Republic happily contrasts with the following passage from a speech delivered by Mr. Clingman in 1847.

Then, speaking of disunion, he said:

"It would be vain, however, for us, on either side, to hope for such prosperity as we have hitherto enjoyed. If the stream of our national existence should be divided, each branch must roll a diminished volume, and would be able only to bear a lesser burden. Such a separation would be the saddest of all partings. We should feel that our way was lonely, like that of Hagar in the desert—desolate as the wanderings of our first parents when crime had first begun," &c.

"We have a community of interests, which would seem that no party madness could break up. We have, too, recollections of the past, which, to American feelings, are stronger even than calculations of interest."

We hope the Whigs of North Carolina will note these things, and be mindful of the truth that a doubtful friend is worse than a known enemy.

Virginia Distanced.—We are obliged to knock under to Indiana in the spread of ignorance. While we can only boast a standing army of 83,000 adults in Virginia who cannot read or write, the young State of Indiana has 175,017 persons over 21 years of age in the same interesting situation. Some hope for Old Virginia yet.—*Lex. Chron.*

COMMUNICATI

PLANK ROAD MEETING
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by the Chairman, and a
made by Mr. G. A. Miller
Clement, showing the bene
result to this section of t
object could be attained.
On motion of G. A. Mill
ing Resolution was read an
adopted:
Resolved, That the Chairman
appoint Ten Delegates to repres
at a meeting of the Stockholders
ville and Western Plank Road
held at Fayetteville on the 10th
On motion,
Resolved, That the proceedings
be signed by the Chairman and
sent to the Fayetteville Obser
Watchman for publication.
The meeting then adjourn
C. HARBI
BEAL IJAMS, Jr, Secretary

A True Patriot.—Sena
Vermont, has done himsel
by a letter which he has
to Mr. Segar, of Virginia,
taken in the last Vermont L
the Fugitive Slave Law.
Mr. Phelps says:
"I hesitate not to say, in the m
manner, (and in this I have the
my colleague in the Senate, and
the entire delegation of Vermont
ferred to, does not "embody the
of the people of Vermont." I
that it does not, in my opinion
liberate sentiment of the legisl
State. The act was hurried thro
ture at the close of the session,
many of the members, without
planation of its character and ef
reason to believe, in utter ignor
of many members who were pres
tionable features. Such was the
the passage of the act, that the f
the public that such a measure w
tion, was through the publication
That publication produced gen
among men of reflection, almos
very deep regret. The act is de
almost entire press, and, I doub
majority of the people of the Stat
And he adds farther:
"It is my deliberate opinion
share the fate of other acts of has
dent legislation, of which the la
legislation is full. A few years
law was enacted by the Legisl
but in conformity with the dec
preme Court, in the case of Prig
nia, was very readily repealed.
fident, will be the fate of this
Legislature shall meet."
It is such sentiments, so
men as Senator Phelps, tha
all doubt of the disposition an
tion of the North to do justic
and this it is that gives us a
can never lose, that the Union
like the memory of George
will be immortal.

Value of Newspapers.—
times, says the Macclesfield
we heard this question and
gentlemen meet—"What's
says one. "Nothing but wh
the papers." They pass
business. Has it ever been
among the thousand benefits
per, not the least is, that it
once with tittle tattle, gossip,
foolish exaggerations, scanda
gering, which once took up
time of those who were alway
telling some new thing. Our
social life is thus ended. T
in the morning, looks over th
is satisfied that he knows all
ing of the passing history of t
He has nothing to tell and not
further. He does not spend
giving information which h
know as well as himself. B
noyed in the midst of his busi
sures by the recital of affairs
takes no interest. The sa
man. Curiosity is gratified
loss of time. The scandal of
not employed a hundred bus
tongues in its circulation a
tions. Conversation takes a
Principles of morals and tas
cussed; the new poem, the la
magazine, or the review, beco
ject of conversation. Even
matters of life, society owes
to the newspaper?

Look Out.—On the 27th of
Mr. C. R. Watkins, of S
mailed a letter containing fif
his daughter in the College a
The letter has never been re
but one of several letters wr
daughter to her father since
ceived by him. Their letters
are stopped somewhere. T
to be a settled purpose to in
correspondence between them
suspected that it is done by so
has got the fifty dollars, in orde
detection. The money lost
one twenty dollar bill on one
Carolina banks, but which
lected; and three ten dollar
Bank of Fayetteville, the Nos
lected, but Mr. Watkins'
written on the back of each b
R. W. The public should b
out to detect the guilty per
transaction, before further
sort are committed.—*Greens*

The Mail Robbery.—No dis
been made as to the person
who robbed the mail bag
river near Wilmington on the
The four men arrested just a
currence, under the Vagrant
was thought, might have some
with the robbery, were disch
jail at the expiration of ten day
appearing to render it probable
of them was concerned in the de
Wilmington C

The Washington Union ann
other day that four Democratic
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PLANK ROADS.—
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CONGRES
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Jas. T. Morel
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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1851.

LAWS OF THE LATE LEGISLATURE.—We copy two more of the acts of the late session. One of them, "providing for keeping a Record of Marriages," is a wise and beneficent law; but, like many of the laws of the session, it is marred by singularly stupid blunders. See both sections.

We think it proper to remark, here, that we have not copied those laws which have appeared in the Observer, *because of their blunders;* but because we supposed they would be important and interesting to our readers. And it was only by copying them that we discovered the blunders. It is quite likely, we think, that if we were to read those which we do not publish, they would be found equally imperfect. Yet our wise Lawmakers repudiated the idea of asking the assistance of the Attorney General in framing the laws. They were abundantly able to do it themselves!

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.—We regret to see that the plan of renewing this Road, under the act of the late Legislature, makes but little headway. The subscription in Raleigh, when we last heard of it, reached only about $45,000, and in Virginia, so far as we see, the subscription has not yet been commenced. The Petersburg Intelligencer is, however, urging the work upon its readers with great zeal and ability, and we can scarcely believe that the people of that town will be so blind to their own interests as to fail of doing their full proportion. It is stated, that unless a movement promising success is made within a month, the present irregular operations on the road will be totally discontinued.—This would be too disastrous a result to be tolerated.

It may be that the failure of this road would in some slight measure advantage this town, and this section of the State, by diverting some of the carrying trade in this direction. Whether this would be materially the case, we cannot say. But even if a larger benefit were likely to accrue than we anticipate, we cannot be so selfish as to desire the utter loss of a public work like that, which, costing a million and a half, has only returned any profit to its projectors in the convenience of travel and transportation, and the reduction of cost of both. Not only would individuals suffer the total loss of a million, but the State too would sink half that amount. And still more would the reputation of the State suffer. It would afford the only instance, we imagine, in all the land, of a rail road built and then abandoned. And North Carolina would add that to other subjects of reproach as "progressing backwards." With these views, we sincerely hope that the $400,000 will be made up, and the Road be put in travelling and paying condition.

PLANK ROADS.—The following extract from a letter to the Editors of the Observer, will show what is the opinion of one of the most intelligent and practical gentlemen of the State of N. York, of these improvements, and of their effect on Fayetteville and the State. The writer is thoroughly acquainted with this State and town, of which he is a native, and with New York, of which he has been a resident for a number of years:—

"I learn with pleasure from the Observer that Rail Roads and Plank Roads are at last adopted in North Carolina, and that Fayetteville in particular is to be a centre of a system of Plank Roads, which means of communication is better adapted to the *habits* and *purses* of the people thereabout. Plank Roads are likely, I think, to be multiplied throughout the country—radiating from all centres of traffic. The stock of such Roads is always, and frequently *very largely*, productive in this State."

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

The Hon. Augustin H. Shepperd declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Greensborough District. A writer in the Greensborough Patriot suggests the name of Rawley Galloway, Esq., of Rockingham, a sterling Whig, as his successor.

Jas. T. Morehead, of Guilford, is also named as a candidate. He, too, is a good Whig.

In the Newbern District, the Hon. Wm. H. Washington has been nominated by the Whigs of Wayne, to succeed Mr. Stanly, who declines a re-election.

The Hon. J. R. J. Daniel is a candidate for re-election in the Raleigh District; and it is reported that Maj. Gaston H. Wilder will oppose him.—Both Locos.

A writer in the Wadesborough Argus states that Mr. Deberry declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress from that District. It is proposed to hold a meeting at Wadesborough, on the Tuesday of April County Court, to make arrangements for uniting the Whig party on some one suitable candidate.

PITT, THE MURDERER OF TILLMAN HUNT.—Notwithstanding the positive statement that a telegraphic despatch had been received at Raleigh from New York, announcing the arrest of Pitt in the latter city, and notwithstanding the statement of the Richmond Enquirer that Pitt had passed through that place in custody of two police officers, it now appears that he has actually made his escape in the Steamer Ohio, which sailed from New York on the 26th ult. for Havana, New Orleans, and Chagres. It appears that the report of his arrest, (very probably put in circulation by himself,) lulled the vigilance of the authorities, and he was thus enabled to escape. Should he stop in Havana he is safe for the present, as there is no treaty between Spain and the United States for the delivery of fugitives from justice. He will be overtaken, however, sooner or later.

A despatch was forwarded from this place to New Orleans on Tuesday last, so that if he should not stop at Havana, (at which the steamer first touches,) but go to New Orleans, he may be arrested. The steamer passed Charleston on Saturday the 29th.

The income of the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road during the year ending Jan'y 1, 1851, was, from freight $98,941 06, passengers $96,188 11, mail $16,000. Total $211,129 17.—The expenses $114,949 55. Leaving the handsome net income of $96,179 62.

Fall of Cotton.—The New York Dry Goods Reporter furnishes a comparative view of the prices of cotton during the last two years, by which it appears that, from the first of November last to the first of March, the change adverse to the planter has been as follows:

	Nov. 1.	Mar. 1.	Differ'nce
Middling Uplands,	14¼	10¾	3½
Fair,	14⅞	12½	2⅜
Middling to fair, N. Orl.,	15½	12¼	3¼
Average,	14⅞	11 13-16	3 1-16

The average difference per bale is equal to about fourteen dollars, which, upon a crop of 2,400,000 bales, would give a loss to the planting interest of thirty-three millions six hundred thousand dollars.

The fall has not been more than 2¼ cents in this market, owing to the demand for manufacturing purposes.—[*Observer.*

A NICE MIXTURE.—The London Times says that a sample of *coffee* was produced at a meeting in that city, which was composed of "burnt peas, dog biscuit, powdered earth and other materials too horrid to mention."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The Baltic arrived at New York on Thursday last, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult.

Contrary to all expectation a rise of ⅛d. had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market, with a better feeling, and sales of 42,000 bales during the week, of which speculators took 19,000. Uplands 7 to 7⅛d. Stock on hand 491,000 bales.—There was a like advance at Havre. Flour, bacon, and lard had advanced at Liverpool.

The political news is not important.

This cotton news caused an advance of ⅛ to ¼ cent at Charleston, and nearly as much at New York.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The Locofocos have carried the State, electing Governor, one Congressman, a majority of both Houses of the Legislature, &c. The Whigs elected one Congressman.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The coalition of Locofocos and abolitionists has again failed to elect Sumner the abolitionist Senator to Congress. He lacked 12 votes of a majority. The election was then further postponed for three weeks.

Gen. James, the Senator-elect to Congress, who has been claimed by both parties, has written a letter, in which he denies being a Whig, but says he is in favor of an effectually protective tariff, and of internal improvements by the general government. These he considers "leading Whig measures," and the protective tariff he says is the one measure of government more democratic than all others.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A letter in the Philadelphia North American, from Charleston, expresses the confident opinion, that "the sentiment of resistance and revolution in South Carolina has greatly abated already, and is sensibly declining every day." And that "so far as Charleston is concerned, it never had any strong hold upon the popular regard." The writer admits the existence of dissatisfaction previous to the passage of the Compromise, but says that "the action of Congress has tended to soothe these asperities, and to encourage a confidence which, if continued, must soon remove every cause of alienation." And a writer in the Charleston Mercury in effect admits this, by admitting that in that city "*there are thousands who* STAND AGHAST *at the consequences.*"

We trust that these statements are correct, and that South Carolina will gradually subside into a state,—not indeed of perfect contentment to remain in the Union, for that is inconsistent with the ambitious projects of the leaders,—but of comparative quiet, and that she will relinquish all idea of the suicidal measures to which she has been so strongly urged.

It is a little curious to find the principal organs of Locofocoism in North Carolina just now throwing off the mask, and advocating resistance, and secession, and disunion, and all that. They have waited till Georgia and Virginia had repudiated these treasonable designs, and until South Carolina herself was settling down into comparative "submission," as they call it, and have suddenly come to the conclusion to give South Carolina the benefit of their countenance, just at the moment when she don't want it. We anticipate the contempt and detestation in which these disunionists will be held in all future time in North Carolina.

SYMPATHY BETWEEN SOUTH CAROLINA AND MASSACHUSETTS.—In the Charleston Mercury of last Tuesday we find the following article, published in that paper without comment:—

Southern Trade of Boston.—Though some have feared that the trade of Boston with the South would suffer in consequence of recent movements, and though to some extent such has been and will be the case, yet the difference as yet, so far as shippers can perceive, is scarcely perceptible. As an instance, we learn that the new ship Napoleon, of Lombard and Hall's line, commanded by Capt. Hunt, which cleared on Monday for Charleston, S. C., has a full cargo of miscellaneous goods. The number of her bills of lading is about 380. She has, among other articles, 1508 cases of shoes, 920 bdls. furniture, 100 bales gunny cloth, 500 bdls. hay, &c. The next ship of the same line is said to be also nearly full. We learn, further, that a comparison of the manifest of the Napoleon with that of a ship which sailed for Charleston, in the same line about the same time last year, shows about the same quantity of goods shipped.—*Boston Traveller.*

And in the Charleston Courier of the same day the following editorial item:—

A new Charleston Vessel.—The barque Edisto, has been launched at Medford, to run in the Commercial Line of packets between this port and Boston. She is the third packet that has been built for this line within eight months, all hailing from Charleston. The Edisto is about 360 tons burthen.—*Charleston Courier.*

These are certainly strange facts, when taken into consideration with the pretext alleged by South Carolina in justification of her disunion projects. If the interference of the abolitionists with the rights of the slaveholders of the South were the real cause of the desire of South Carolina to get out the Union, how are we to acccount for this increase of trade between Boston and South Carolina?—Boston, the only place where the Fugitive slave law has been openly resisted and nullified? And Lynn, of whose shoes Charleston takes 1508 cases in one single packet, in reward, we suppose, for the solemn resolution of the Mayor and people of that town to assist by all means in their power in stealing the property of Southern men? If South Carolina desired to punish these robberies, and to vindicate her own rights and honor, what better mode could she possibly adopt than to cease to buy from Boston and Lynn? to touch their pockets? Instead of that there seems to be a fraternity of feeling between them, as if they were knowingly engaged in the same cause—that of a dissolution of the Union—and desired to "give aid and comfort" to each other in its prosecution. For our own part, we wish that South Carolina and Massachusetts were located side by side, that they might either fight it out between themselves, or, arm in arm, go out of the Union together.

IMPORTS.—TROUBLE AHEAD.—Contrary to all calculations, the imports of Foreign Dry Goods into the Port of New York increased enormously during the first quarter of this year. The following is a comparative statement for three years:—

First quarter of 1849,	$13,034,416
" " 1850,	15,807,821
" " 1851,	20,336,181

These enormous imports created a sort of panic, we are informed by the Journal of Commerce, and large sales have been made by auction at a serious loss to the owners. The prospects are, also, that this rate of importation will go on increasing.

Further effects have been produced: 1st, a pressure in the N. Y. money market; 2d, a rise in the price of foreign exchange; and 3d, heavy shipments of specie. The amount of specie shipped to Europe during the week before the last was $1,020,155.

The Hon. Augustus Moore, of Edenton, who for a short time held the office of Judge of the Superior Courts of this State, died suddenly of apoplexy on the 24th ult. He was one of the most distinguished citizens of the Eastern part of North Carolina.

JOHN KERR, Esq. of Caswell, has bought a residence near Wake Forest College, to which he is about to remove, for the purpose of opening a Law School.

NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK.—In the State of New York there are 458 newspapers published, of which 56 are daily. 126 are published in the city of New York, of which 18 are daily.

CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK.—The "Empire State" really seems to be given up to the spoilers. A case of "bargain and corruption," implicating three Senators and the Sergeant at Arms, has just been investigated in the Senate. These worthy legislators and their officer have been charged with suppressing a bill for "a consideration." The officer has been convicted of all sorts of villainy, and ordered to jail. The legislators escape, as there is no direct proof that they received money. But public opinion sets them down as either knaves or fools—the more plausible supposition being, that they belong to the former interesting class.

It seems that a bill to suppress gambling having been introduced, Mr. Bull, (the sergeant,) by way of legislation on his own account, undertook to kill it—he to receive compensation from the "hell-keepers" in New York. According to his letters as published, he bought three Senators for $125 per head, and one of the Senate's officers for $150. The three Senators composing the Committee on bills suppressed the bill in question, and by way of order for payment, furnished Mr. Bull with a written statement, that the bill "will not be reached." Having received this, Mr. Bull with much self gratulation, presents it to his employers, and calls on them for *the cash,* instead of which, Mr. Bull's letters are handed over to the Senate. The Senate's investigation ends in the conviction of Bull for rascality, and the censure of the Senators for improper conduct in signing the letter.

A nice state of morality, this! The explanation of *this* affair, however, may be found in the fact, that the three Senators implicated are "higher law" men, who are too good and too conscientious to regard laws of man's creation. It is indeed lamentable that the greatest State in the Union should thus be continually disgraced by the villainy of its rulers.

LAWYERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—We have received from the publisher, a copy of Livingston's Law Register, containing the names of all the Lawyers in the States and Territories, (so far as the Editor has been able to obtain them,) a list of the Counties and County Towns, the legal forms for the acknowledgment of deeds in every State, &c. &c. The whole number of Lawyers is put down at 21,979, or one to about every 1100 persons, as follows:—

Alabama,	692	Minnesota,	24
Arkansas,	264	Mississippi,	700
California, (returns		Missouri,	584
incomplete,)	68	New Hampshire,	303
Connecticut,	335	New Jersey,	307
Delaware,	50	New Mexico,	13
Dist. of Columbia,	61	New York,	4,374
Florida,	115	North Carolina,	435
Georgia,	698	Ohio,	1,639
Illinois,	710	Oregon,	20
Indiana,	732	Pennsylvania,	1,739
Iowa,	243	Rhode Island,	112
Kentucky,	886	South Carolina,	433
Louisiana,	479	Tennessee,	735
Maine,	527	Texas,	499
Maryland,	543	Vermont,	442
Massachusetts,	1,040	Virginia,	1,278
Michigan,	422	Wisconsin,	477

Judging, however, from the list published in our own town and county, we must conclude that the number of the Profession is far greater than 21,979. Nine names are given in Cumberland county, (four of them inaccurately printed,) whereas we can count eighteen resident Lawyers, including four who have retired from the practice.

The income of the 20,000 Lawyers supposed to be now engaged in the practice, is estimated at an average of $1500 each, making an aggregate of thirty-five millions of dollars annually expended for the "luxury of going to law," as somebody calls it. Very cheap!

WEST POINT ACADEMY.—Among the appointments to fill vacancies at West Point, we notice three from this State: Messrs. Robert C. Hill of the 2d District; James B. Wheeler of the 3d, and Alexander Faison of the 7th.

Professor James Phillips of the University of N. C. is appointed a member of the Board of Visiters for the present year.

ONE OF THE TREES.—A Cherokee writing from California to the Cherokee Advocate tells the following *story:*

"A party of my acquaintances have been to Humboldt Bay this summer, and they say it is certainly true that four of them rode their horses abreast into the hollow of one of these trees, (redwood,) wheeled in it, and rode out again, still abreast! I have never seen any so large as that, but I have seen many that would girt thirty feet, very tall and handsome; this timber is only found in the mountains, and on spots up and down the coast. There are red-woods north and south of this place, within twenty miles. Humboldt Bay (near the line of Oregon) abounds in this timber; it is good building timber, and equal to cedar for fencing, being much like it in quality and appearance."

GEN. CASS IN THE FIELD.—Gen. Cass has written a letter to a citizen of Texas, declaring his willingness to accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

The trial of the persons arrested for assisting in the rescue and escape of Shadrach from Boston, is to take place in the latter part of this month. Bills of indictment were found against all of them, some ten or twelve, we believe. It is stated that Shadrach has been liberated by his owner, Mr. De Bree of Norfolk, and is to be brought back for the purpose of testifying against his rescuers.

It is also stated that he was in utter destitution among the Canadians, and has written to Boston, not to any free soiler or abolitionist—from these experience had taught him to look for no pecuniary assistance,—but to a gentleman in no way connected with the fanatics, for assistance to keep him from starving.

A Post Office has been established at Selkirk, Marion District, S. C.—Neill Alford, Esq., P. M.

Body Found.—We are indebted to the Lincoln Courier for an extra slip dated 2d April, announcing the recovery of the body of Mr. Andrew Motz, who, it was supposed, had fallen from the bridge near Slade's Mill, and drowned. The body was found on the bank in the bend of the river, about one mile South-west of the town of Lincolnton. No marks of violence being found, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death by drowning.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Navigation of the Cape Fear.—We learn from boat owners that the last freshets have deposited so much mud at and below the wharves at Fayetteville, that unless the rains keep up regular, there will soon be great difficulty in navigating the river, if not a suspension.

A Question.—Some time ago, we learn, the navigation company exhibited drawings of, and proposed buying, a dredging machine. Nothing is said about it now, and we are desired to ask if the company have given up the project. It is said that with such a machine navigation could be accomplished at all times, and the boat owners would probably submit to an increase of toll, if necessary, to insure such an end.—*North Carolinian.*

The Fisheries.—The seines on Albemarle Sound are now in full operation but with results more disheartening than was ever before experienced. Hauls of forty or sixty Shad are of frequent occurrence. In only one or two instances has the number reached 300.—*Albemarle Bulletin.*

The Rosin Oil Distillery and Turpentine Distillery of Mr. Amos Wade, at Newbern, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday last.

TORNADO.—We learn verbally that a violent Tornado passed over a portion of Moore County on Saturday last, entirely demolishing a dwelling house, fences, &c. No one was killed, so far as we have learned, but several children were considerably hurt. Bundles of Fodder were picked up many miles from the place of the disaster. No further particulars received.

From the Eastern Carolina Republican.

DUPLIN SUPERIOR COURT, SPRING TERM, 1851, JUDGE CALDWELL PRESIDING.

The attention of the Court for the whole week was taken up with the State Docket, to the exclusion of cases on the Civil Docket. The case of the State vs. Bazil Wood and James Simmons, for the murder of one John Davis, excited the most interest; the trial commenced on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and the Judge closed his charge to the jury about 11 o'clock, P. M., and a verdict of manslaughter was rendered about 2 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday. Geo. S. Stevenson, Esq., Prosecutor on behalf of the State; and R. K. Bryan, W. Winslow, D. Reid, and H. L. Holmes, Esqs., for the prisoners.

The case was, that on the 11th of November last, at the house of Areta Shingleton in Duplin county, the deceased, with the prisoners, was engaged in drinking and carousing, when a quarrel arose between Davis and Wood—Wood at the time being lying down in the back room of the house, and Davis dancing in the front room. Wood asked Davis if he wanted to fight him, who answered that he did; thereupon Wood came out of the back room, and leaned against the mantel-piece with his knife half open. Soon the deceased, with the prisoners and Shingleton, went out doors, when a general fight ensued, in which Davis received wounds which caused his death. His honor charged the Jury that it was a case of murder. Both the prisoners were branded, Wood imprisoned for twelve months, and Simmons for six.

The cross indictments between the Messrs. Davis and Cobbs were adjusted under the sanction of the Court, to the satisfaction of the friends of the parties.

We learn that the Collector of Wilmington has been directed by the Commissioner of Customs (Treasury Department) to discontinue the practice of employing slaves to man the Revenue boat. Slaves have been employed as hands on board of the Revenue boat of this Port for the last thirty years, without, so far as we are apprised, any detriment to the service, or injury to any one. We cannot therefore, all circumstances considered, but view the order as an ill-advised one.

It is proper to add, as is stated by the Commissioner, that in but one other Collection district of the United States (what one is not mentioned) are slaves employed in the service here referred to.

Wilmington Chronicle.

OMISSIONS IN THE SEVENTH CENSUS.

The original tables returned by the Marshals and filed in the Census Office profess to include the names of all persons residing within the United States at the time of the enumeration, and it is important that these tables should be as correct as the nature of the case will admit. Appeals will be hereafter made to these records to ascertain facts of importance to families and individuals. References are now frequently made to the Census Bureau to ascertain from the documents in the office facts relating to the place of residence of families in 1790. In view of these circumstances, we have been requested to call the attention of all individuals who may have reason to think themselves overlooked by the assistant marshals to these facts, and to request that they will furnish to the Superintendent of the Census the name, age, color, sex, and condition, (free or slave,) and birthplace of each member of the family, with their place of residence on the 1st day of June last.

Papers throughout the country might confer a favor on some of their readers by giving circulation to this notice.—*National Intelligencer.*

Boston and the South.—An extensive dealer in Boston received last week a letter from Alabama, in which the writer says:

"We are very sorry to see "law-loving" Massachusetts outstrip South Carolina in Nullification; as much for the private esteem we hold her in, as because it will force us in self-defence to break off our business connections there. It would be suicidal to expose any wares in this part of the country, in the present state of feeling, purchased in Boston."

Carolina Manufactures.—We learn by the Columbia Telegraph that South Carolina is proposing to manufacture her own arms. We think she had better propose to manufacture her own cotton.

Atlanta (Ga.) Republican.

Heavy Taxes.—The city of Buffalo last year paid a tax of over $400,000—being about ten dollars for every man, woman and child in the city.

The rate of taxation in the Second Municipality of New Orleans is $1,61½ on the $100. A property of $60,000 pays a tax of $1000.

Operations of the Mint.—The entire coinage at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, for the month of March, was $6,398,672. This embraced 1,315,983 pieces in all—double-eagles, half-eagles, quarter-eagles, gold dollars, half-dimes, and cents.

The Post Office Coin.—We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger that the die for the three cent piece, ordered to be coined by the last Congress, has been finished, and that the coinage would be proceeded with at once at the Mint but for a defect in the law which makes no provision for procuring the silver and copper to commence with. In consequence the coinage will be delayed until the proper steps are taken by the authorities here to remedy the deficiency. The new coin is described as decidedly neat and tasty, and will be a convenient substitute for coppers. It is one-fourth copper and three-fourths silver, so that the baser metal affects the color but slightly. In size it is between the gold dollar and the five cent piece, but it is so much thinner than either that a blind man can easily distinguish them apart by the touch. The face of the coin has a capital C, with three innumerals, indicating the value of the coin, embraced within it. Around the edge are the thirteen stars of the original States. On the reverse is a star having in its centre an American shield, and around the edge "United States of America, 1851."

P. S. Arrangements are made to begin coining. To prevent undue accumulations of these coins in single hands, a discretion is allowed to decline selling more than $150 worth at a time to one applicant. The least amount to be sold is $30 worth. Authority is also given to deliver the coins in distant cities at the cost of the Mint for transportation, as is now the case in distributing the copper coinage. Notice will hereafter be given of the time at which applications for the new coin will be received.

MARRIED,

At Zion Church, on the 30th inst., by Dr. J. H. Montgomery, Mr. GEORGE McRAE to Miss ELIZA LISK, both of Montgomery.

DIED,

At Carthage, on Wednesday last, of Consumption, MURDOCK B. PERSON, Esq. formerly a member of the State Legislature from Moore county, and a highly respected and amiable gentleman.

On the 7th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH M., consort of Mr. George W. Clegg, and daughter of the late Joseph J. Brooks, Esq., aged about 18—leaving a number of relations to mourn her irreparable loss; with the consoling testimony that she left this for a congenial residence in the regions of eternal bliss.—*Raleigh Register.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 8.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	10 a 11
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	10 a 11	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	10¼ a 10⅝	Oats,	50 a
Corn,	85 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	13 a 14	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Do. loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	5¼ a 6	Salt, sack,	1 30 a 1 50
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	a 4	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	7 a 10	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	37 a 42
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	15 a 16
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ to 8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 19 to 20 "

REMARKS.—Trade in general has been very good. There have been large quantities of Whiskey and Brandy in during the week. Prices gave way a little towards the close of the week. Cotton remains firm.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 4.

The Baltic has arrived. Cotton had advanced a farthing at Liverpool. The recent decline here has been recovered. A lot of Fayetteville cotton sold to-day at 11¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 9 to 11, receipts light. Corn 75 to 78. Baltimore Flour 5 08 to 5 50. Lard 10 to 11. No sales of Lumber. Timber—Shipping 8 00 to 13 50, prime Mill 7 00, ordinary 6 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 00, Virgin 3 50, Hard 1 25. Spirits 27½ to 28.

At Cheraw, Cotton 8 to 10⅜.

At Charleston, Cotton had improved ¼ before the Baltic arrived. Sales at 7½ to 11¼, principally 9 to 11, Middling to good Middling 10⅛ to 10¼. After the Baltic's news, prices advanced ⅛ to ¼ on these rates. N. C. Corn 65 to 70. Bacon, shoulders 6½ to 6¾; sides 9 to 9¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,889,901 bales, against 1,725,755 last year. Increase 164,146.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 1—Steamer Henrietta, with all goods consigned to the Henrietta Co, arriving at Wilmington up to March 31, per Schrs Lillie Sanders, Albion, David Duffie, and others. *Consignees:*—White & Raboteau, A A McKethan, D Murphy, S W Tillinghast & Co, Mrs Hart, P Taylor, J H & J Martine, E L & J A Pemberton, H Branson & Son, Rockfish Co, W S Latta, S T Hawley & Son, T J Johnson & Co, W J Myrover, Jones & Deming, M W Jessup, W Winslow, J W Howell, R M Orrell, F & H Fries, E A Vogler & Co, H A London & Co, Brown, Fraley & Co, Wall & McDonald, J J Ryals, H M Turner, A Rencher, J & F Garrett, Holt & Carrigan, W Hales, Melvin & Smith, S Burney, A Allen, G Culbreth, W J Rinaldi, A K Cromartie.

April 2—Steamer Chatham with goods for S J Hinsdale, C F Faucett, J A McDonald, Wall & McDonald, J McInnis, J Hargrove, N McClimer & Son, Tyson & Person, Holt, Murray & Co, E Belo, Ellis & McDade, R W Goldston, Scott & McAdoo, J S Gibson, Smith, Clark & Swaim, J Kirkland, J H Thompson, Worth & Saunders, J Hiatt, E Murray, Earnhardt & Moss, J J Bruner, R Jones, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, Lassiter & Co, C A McMillan, W A Holt & Co, Council & Cain, W J McConnell, J W Baker, Bailey & Howell, G Brandt, Toomer & Poe, J B Walton, Hall, Sackett & Co, L Culbreth, D Maxwell, R T Long, J Beard, Dr H James.

April 2—Steamer Rowan with goods for Worth & Saunders, W A Holt, Hall & Hall, A A Holt, W Draughon, E M Holt, Council & Cain, Smith, Clarke & Swaim, D & W McLaurin, J McInnis, Rankin & McLean, L F Carr, M W McNair & Co, Wall & McDonald, W F Blackwood, W H Lutterloh, A W Jones & Co, J W Scott, W S Pemberton, Rankin, McLean & Hannah, H & E J Lilly, P Montague, J W Barker, Haughton & Fraser, N McClimer, W A Carrigan, T S Lutterloh.

April 4—Steamer Gov. Graham with boats Cumberland and Express in tow with goods for W J McConnell, E Belo, P R & D C Harden, W A Holt, R W Goldston, C F Faucett, J McInnis, Ellis & McDade, Worth & Saunders, E Murray & Co, J A McDonald, J H Thompson, Lassiter & Co, Smith, Clark & Swaim, J Hiatt, Wall & McDonald, Jenkins & Roberts, J Beard, N King, D Beard, J Kirkland, J G & T B Lash, Rankin, McLean & Hanner, J Banner, N McClimer & Son, Sellars & Son, Rankin & McLean, Piggott & Henderson, J F Chambers, Williams, Haywood & Co, L F Carr, C Moringo, J T Council & Cain, H L Myrover & Co, Bailey & Howell, S J Hinsdale, R Gray, Rev Mr Wheeler, J R & S Gilmer, G C Mendenhall, Earnhardt & Moss, T Caldwell & Son, Carr & Watson, G Lauder, G W Johnson, Tyson & Person, Turner & Tomlin, King & Hege, J McRorie, Deer and Goodson, B Coffin, J R & J Sloan, C A McMillan, Leman & Butner, Anderson & Ijams, R A Stuart, J S Gibson, J & R J Lindsay, J E Bryan, R T Long, E Penry, W Smith, E F Pescud, A B Marsh, Hall, Sackett & Co, S Hales, J McIver, J R C: Salem.

April 5.—Steamer Chatham with goods for Dr R D Dixon, H Branson & Son, C W Andrews, M L & R J Holmes, T F Brookshire, J J Jackson, J H Thompson, Wall & McDonald, R Foster, J McFadyen, N Hill, and others; with 22 cabin and 17 deck passengers.

April 6—Steamer Evergreen with goods for E J Hale and Son, P D and C R Hardin, Holt and Carrigan, J R Christ, A A Holt and Co, A Hunt, A A McKethan, C Hunt, J F Garrett, T C Pfohl, E W Willkings, Cook and Johnson, P Taylor, J Kyle, T B Wright, Hall, Sackett and Co, Bailey and Howell, R Mitchell, H A London, C Elbert, C T Haigh and Son, Jones and Demming, W Grist, W A Lash, D McNeill, R M Orrell W Winslow, H Branson and Son, F Frieze, F and H Frieze, E A Vogler, and others.

April 7—Steamer Rowan with boats Odd Fellow and Ready Money in tow, with goods for merchants of this place and interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 27.—Brigs William Purrington from Guadaloupe, Ann Maria from Boston, Br. Brig Frisk from ditto; Schrs. Ann Elizabeth from Baltimore, William from New Bedford. 28.—Schrs. Rosannah Rose from Charleston, Lillie Saunders from New York, Albion from Boston. 30.—Brig David Duffell from New York; Schr. George M. Robertson from Charleston. April 2.—Schrs. Isabella Thompson and N. Durfie from Charleston.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are receiving our Spring and Summer supply of BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of the latest fashions; embracing a very great variety of styles for Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Children's and Servants' wear.

Also, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Satchels, and Window Shades. Calf, Morocco, Goat, Lining, Binding and Pad Skins; Lasts, Shoe Thread; Sparables, &c., &c.

☞ Our Stock, which is very extensive, was bought direct from the Manufacturers, on the most favorable terms. Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase articles in our line, are requested to examine our assortment. We will sell very cheap for CASH, or to customers who cash their bills when presented.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 8, 1851. 66-8w

WILMINGTON, April 2, 1851.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: Gentlemen—My attention has just been called to an advertisement in the Observer of the 1st, of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, in which they charge "a certain person known to the Stockholders of said Company," with circulating a report "in the Northern cities and extensively through the back country," that there is no such Company now in existence as the Merchants' Steam Boat Company. I understand I am the person referred to in said advertisement. Without replying to the language of the advertisement, I have to say, in justice to myself, that I have not been West of Raleigh since I attended the Rail Road Convention in Salisbury in July last.

I would also state, that the dangerous illness of a member of my family then in New England, induced me, quite unexpectedly, to go North about the 10th of February.

On my return, I stopped two days in New York, and two days (one of them the Sabbath,) in Philadelphia. In Baltimore I made no stop, not being acquainted with any person in that city. I made no statements, circulated no reports, held no conversation with any Merchants of either of the three cities in regard to or respecting of the freighting or forwarding business on this river.

I also say, emphatically, that I have never on any occasion, at any time, in any place, or under any circumstances, said aught against the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, its Officers, Agents or Stockholders; and I challenge any proof to the contrary.

With these statements, I leave the whole matter with the public.

Yours truly,

C. B. DIBBLE.

Plank Road Stock at Auction.

I WILL sell on Thursday the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock, at the Market House, 18 Shares Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

April 7, 1851.

Powder and Safety Fuse.

100 KEGS Blasting Powder,
50 kegs F FF and FFF do,
10,000 ft. Safety Fuse,
500 lbs. Octagon Cast Steel, for drills,
For sale by
COOK & JOHNSON.

April 7. 66-3w

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Prints; Ginghams; Jaconet, Swiss and Tarltan Muslins; rich Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes; white and col'd Lisle; Silk emb and sup'r Kid Gloves; Hosiery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton; Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; col'd and white Linen Drillings; fine French double width plain and rib'd Drab D'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; with a great variety which we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per the box.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed ditto.
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 7, 1851. 66tf

PLANTS.

I HAVE a few doz. Dahlias, very double and magnificent kinds, all colors, striped, shaded, and tipped, 10 to 25 cts. each. Also a fine assortment of superb Chrisanthemums, 5 to 15 cts. each.

Now is the time to plant from Pots, Roses, Cape Jessamines, single Japonica, Gold Plant, Salvias, Lantanas, and many other showy plants, of all which a cheap and choice assortment is now ready for delivery.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan St.

P. S. Cabbage and Tomato Plants, Ladies' Steel Hoes, Buist's Flower Garden Directory, Flower Pots and Tubs. A Rhododendron now in bloom.

April 7, 1851. 66-tf

NORTHERN HAY.

25 BALES TIMOTHY, for sale by
WM. H. LUTTERLOH.

April 8, 1851. 1w

JONES & DEMING,

HAVING formed a copartnership, and taken the Brick Store opposite to the Bank of Cape Fear, offer for sale to customers disposed to favor them with their patronage, the following articles:

PROVISIONS.

Flour, Bacon, Shad, Mackerel, Butter, Lard, Rice, Corn, Meal, Hominy, Peas, Soda Crackers, &c.

GROCERIES.

Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Cuba and Texas Molasses, Vinegar, Sack and Table Salt, Soap, Candles, Starch, Tobacco, Snuff, Powder, Shot, Lead, &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Nick Williams's, Col. Puryear's, and Monongahela Rye Whiskey; common and Rectified do.; French, Peach and Apple Brandy; Rum and Gin; Madeira, Port and Country Wines, by the barrel or less quantities. With many other articles not necessary to mention here.

REUBEN JONES. G. S. DEMING.

April 5, 1851. 66-eow4w

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,
Hall's Building, North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851. 66-6m

FAYETTEVILLE, April 1, 1851.

FROM and after this date, 6 cts. per 1000 ft. will be charged on all timber and lumber landed on our lands near the mouth of Cross Creek, on the Cape Fear River.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.
For owners.

66-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the Estate of Mrs. Henrietta Campbell, at March Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. V. JONES, Executor.

March 10, 1851. 66tf

FOR SALE.

ONE set Sawmill GEARING, including an excellent Log Chain and Crank. Apply to
M. V. JONES.

April 4, 1851. 66tf

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 15th inst., at the Market House, at Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) a likely NEGRO WOMAN and three CHILDREN.—Also, the STORE on Market Square, at present occupied by James Hollingsworth.

For further particulars, inquire of Mr. Hollingsworth, or the subscriber.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

April 5, 1851. 66ts

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail in Sampson county, N. C., on the 1st of April 1851, as a runaway slave, a Negro Man who says his name is REDDIN. He is about forty-five years old, stout built, of dark complexion, weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds; says that he belongs to one Mr. Straiter of Alabama. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

ISAAC BOYKIN, Jailer.

Clinton, Sampson Co., April 2, 1851. 2w

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1851.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE now receiving a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of—

Striped Gro-de-Paris; black and col'd Silks; embroidered, printed and black Barege and Barege-de-Laine; Paris-de-Chine; Crape-de-Paris; rich embroidered Tarltans; printed French Lawns; embroidered and printed Swiss Muslins; Hoyle's and printed Organdie; Mourning, printed; Polka and fancy Lawn; Mourning and other Ginghams; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Silk and Linen Poplins; solid col'd Lawns; Bishop and Swiss ditto; Grass and other Skirts; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, needle-worked; Collars and Cuffs; Lace Undersleeves; French needle-worked Chemisetts; fancy Mitts and Kid Gloves of all kinds; splendid Bonnet and other Ribbons; Edging and Inserting; French and English Prints; together with a large supply of other articles suitable for Ladies' wear.

French Cassimeres; plain Linen and Linen Drill; Checked Linen; Silk, Marseilles and other Vestings; Cashmeret Drap-d'Ete; York Nankins; Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; a good assortment of embroidered Window Curtains, (some very fine.)

Ready-made Clothing.

Coats; Pants; Satin, Silk, Marseilles and other Vests; a large supply of each.

A large lot of Umbrellas, and fine Silk and Satin Parasols, assorted kinds.

Beaver, Fur, Silk, Leghorn and other Straw Hats; also a good supply of Boys' Hats.

White Chip, French Hair-Lace, and other Bonnets; Children's fine Pearl Hats, Bonnets and Flats; Wreaths and Flowers.

Boots and Shoes.

Fine Calf sewed Boots; Patent Leather Brogans; Cloth and Buck Congress Gaiters; Oxford Ties; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' black and colored Silk Gaiters, a fine article; different kinds of Misses' Shoes and Gaiters; Ladies' Slippers and Walking Shoes; with a large supply of heavy Shoes, for servants.

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Padded Harness, and Wagon and Buggy Whips.

Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-Ware.

Groceries.

Rio and Laguira Coffee; Crushed, Clarified, Loaf and Brown Sugars; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails; Principe Cigars; French Brandy; Gin; Port, Madeira, Sweet, and Scuppernong Wines.

Together with a great variety of Goods of nearly every description. All of which they are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on very accommodating terms to punctual customers.

☞ We would be glad that buyers generally would call and examine our Stock.

April 4, 1851. 66tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of April 1851:—

A—Wm Autry, J Adrian, Allen Arnell, David Alfred.
B—Duncan Bitte, E W Bacon, John Bitte, Ezekiel Butler, J W Barbour, Amos Brock, Daniel Brock, Wm Blackwood, Polly Briant, Calvin Black, Eliza C Blake, Gilford Budd, Thos J Balla, Dickson P Blizzard.
C—Lorenzo D Cavness, W N Carter, "John Campbell, B. S.", Henry Carter, L F Carr, John Clark, Martha Cobb, H A Chambers, Mary L Carver, Wm D Carman, S D Collins, Noman Cameron, J & M Colwell.
D—Mathew Dickinson, Dorah Decker, George Decny, Thos. Daniel.
E—Hiram Edwards.
F—Elija Fisher, or Heirs.
G—Jessee Grant, Hugh Graham, Jr, Olen Godwin, J L Gilchrist, Henry Gains.
H—Louiza Howell, Simon Hall, Jas Hussell, G R Hall, Lewis Hardison, Jane Huske, Lilly Hall, J T Hunter, Wm W Hatchell, Ann Harris.
I—Thos Ingram.
J—Wm Jordan Eliz'th Ann Johnson, Miss P Jones, Martha A Johnson, J F Johnson, Susan Jordan, John P Johnson, T & J W Johnson, Candis Jones.
K—Julia Kinne.
L—Jos J Leather, A J Loyd, J C Lee, Jas J Leeth.
M—Seth Mills, Mary Medlin, J C B Millar, Chas Miller, Robert Montgomery, Robert Monroe, Wm Millar, Arga Mills, Daniel Melvin, Harry Mallett, Neill Mallett, S Myhart, Col Kenneth Murchison.
MAC—George L MacKay, Tortle MacLeod, Christian MacInis, John MacCorquidil, Thos MacGraft, Thos MacFarland, Daniel MacLeod, Mathew H MacKinne, A MacBryde, Chas MacCallums, Sarah E MacNeill, Harriet E MacNeill, Mary MacLean, Jannet MacDonald, J D MacCallum, Eliza MacDaniel, Elizabeth MacCullin, Jas MacMillan, D A MacPhail, Duncan MacLean, Dougald MacDougald, John T MacLean, A A McIntosh, John MacAlister, John MacNeill, Robert MacKethan, John S MacIlwain, Isabella MacNeill.
P—George Petters, Aness Pilkinton, Daniel Powell, Jas Patterson, Jas Price, Agey Proctor.
R—John Richardson, W M J Roberson, C R Rice, D C Raining, J P Raining, Edw. Reid, J H Ray, Mathew Reid.
S—R A Savage, Dr Thos Smith, Henry S Stewart, Jas L Snell, Jos Shelton, S A Sinclar, P G Siddall.
T—Bental Taylor, G F Thagard, Josh Taylor.
W—Birk Waddell, Thibal J Worthington, Wm M Wilson, Mancy Webb, Sam'l West, Mary Williams, Mary J West, P J Wright, Thos R Williams, Lewis Worrell.
Y—Eliz'th J Young, Mary Ann Young. [144]

66] JOHN MAC RAE, P. M.

The Physicians use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. So says the Morning Chronicle, Quebec, July 22, 1848.

It is but an act of common justice to the discoverer of this invaluable remedy, to make known the popularity it has acquired in Quebec and its neighborhood. On inquiry of the Agent, we learn that his sales of this medicine are almost daily on the increase, and that its virtues in the cure of Coughs and Colds are known and appreciated, as extensively recommended by the most eminent medical practitioners of Quebec, in their own families as well as amongst their patients. We are aware that a large portion of the community regard with suspicion, and in many instances justly so, anything in the shape of a "puff," whether it be of patent medicines or of any other commodity; and if there be one class more than another that views with disapprobation the extolling of quack nostrums, it is the faculty themselves. Indeed, the public have a right to look to them for information on the subject, in their characters of conservators of the public health. The high opinion of the profession in Quebec, as already stated, may therefore be taken by Dr. Wistar as no small compliment, and to the public it may serve as a valuable guarantee of the efficacy of the medicine.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.—Remember, the original and only genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, always bears the written signature of I. Butts on the outside wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co; at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; and Druggists everywhere.

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

☞ He will deliver BOBBINS in Fayetteville without extra charge.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22-ypd

GAINES & RICHES,

Wholesale and Retail Book, Piano Forte, Music, Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
SYCAMORE ST.,
PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of persons who are in want of first rate PIANO FORTES, to the assortment, comprising different patterns, which can always be found in their establishment, at manufacturers' prices. They are carefully *selected* and always thoroughly *tried* before they are shipped to us. They would say to persons at a distance who desire to purchase Pianos or other articles in their line, that they will promptly attend to any order received, and will endeavor to make such selection as will be satisfactory (or no sale,) taking the whole responsibility upon themselves, and thus saving the expense of a trip. All they ask is a trial, or a call and examination of their goods and recommendations, to insure sales. G. & R. are agents for Worcester's celebrated Piano Fortes.

April 30, 1850. 17-yi

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.



THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.

Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

LAW NOTICE.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH has taken an Office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and partners, either in suit or otherwise.

Jan'y 11, 1851. 54tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smoke-houses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

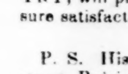
And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.



Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

EXCELSIOR.

Lerow & Blodgett's Patent Rotary Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine will perform fine stitching, at the rate of one yard per minute, either for curved or straight work, and in making any sort of a garment. For Tailors it is indeed invaluable; and for Cap Makers, Carpet Bag, Grain, and Salt Bag, and Upholstery Manufacturers, it defies competition. Also, for Gloves and Fancy Sewing. One machine will perform the work of ten girls hand labor.

Six silver medals have been awarded this machine, in the Fairs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, and New Hampshire.

It was patented on the 2d day of October, 1849, and there are now in actual operation over two hundred of these machines, making Clothing, Caps, Bags, &c. &c.

Messrs. Wm. E. Whiting & Co., No. 124 Pearl street, N. York, in six months, and with twenty-four machines, made $60,000 worth of Caps alone!

Mr. Lerow has just returned from Europe, where (in connection with Wm. H. Cary & Co., 245 Pearl st., New York,) he has patented the Machine in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies, also in France and Belgium.

An association of gentlemen in this town having purchased the Patent Right for this State of the above named Sewing Machine, and desiring to become fully acquainted with its operations and merits, appointed one of their number, Mr. S. P. Polly, (a well known and practical machinist,) to visit New York for this purpose. After a full and careful investigation of all matters pertaining thereto, Mr. Polly reports that he has witnessed the Sewing Machines in the highest state of successful operation. He took occasion to examine various other Machines intended for this purpose, none of which will bear a comparison with Lerow & Blodgett's; and parties who had purchased another right have abandoned it and bought this.

An improved Machine, bought by Mr. P., is now in operation at the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Chas. Barr, where it may be seen.

We guarantee this Patent to be a valid one, and this Machine to perform all that is said of it in the above notice.

We are now prepared to sell County and Town Rights of this Patent, and we respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to make money to the merits of this Sewing Machine, which tells its own story.

Orders may be addressed to S. P. POLLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C., January 31, 1851. 58-3m

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Dispers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

J. E. BRYAN

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles.
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing:
Coats, Coatees and Frocks, from $1½ to $12½,
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions.
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Blacksmiths' Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.

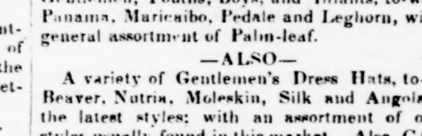
GROCERIES.

25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey.

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS,



For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles: with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold ☞CHEAP for CASH.☜

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞ Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

March 12, 1851. 63tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned have received, in part, and by the 20th instant expect to have in Store, their entire stock of SPRING GOODS, embracing almost every variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Also, 8,000 pr. SHOES, assorted;
85 Cases Angola, Silk and Fur HATS;
190 doz. Palm Leaf, Leghorn, & Panama Hats;
Straw and Florence Bonnets, a large stock;
Umbrellas & Parasols; Buttons, Combs, etc., etc.
Sheetings and Yarns always on hand, at lowest Factory prices.

Purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 11, 1851. 62-8w

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

ROBT. MITCHELL,

Arey's Row, Gillespie street,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND:

Prime Bacon,
Whiskey, Brandy, and Rum,
Sugar, Coffee,
Flour, Meal, Corn,
Tobacco, Candles,
Molasses, Salt,
Castor Oil,
Painted Water Pails,
Nails, Hollow-Ware,
Prime and Mess Pork,
Prime and Mess Beef,
Salted Fish of various kinds: Winter Shad, Herrings, Mullets, &c.

These are all Cash articles, and can only be had from me for THE CASH; and they will consequently be sold at very low Cash prices.

☞ Fresh Butter and Eggs generally on hand, and other Family articles.

R. MITCHELL.

March 8, 1851. 62-3m

Look out for a Rush!

WE respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public to our STOCK, where may be found a general assortment of *Groceries, Hardware, Shirting, Calico, &c.; also a prime lot of Hats & Caps.*

P. Davis's Pain-Killer, and various other articles.

All in want of Goods at a low price, are requested to give us a call.

The highest market prices paid for Country Produce.

☞ One door below Cook & Taylor's, Hay st.

J. SMITH & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58-3m

ON CONSIGNMENT,

NEWARK CIDER, Buckwheat Flour, Prime Butter, Family Soap, Candles, Raisins, 50 Boxes Cheese—cheap for cash.

Also, on my own account, 50 Hhds. prime new crop Molasses, and 500 sacks Salt.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 3, 1851. 57-tf

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

Fire Insurance.

THE Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. M. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

FAYETTEVILLE *Book-Bindery.*

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Peter Campbell, and others, heirs at Law of the late James Watson, *vs.* John Evans, and wife Catharine, and Henry Avera, and wife Mary.

Petition for sale of land for the purpose of Partition.

IT having been made to appear before me that John Evans and wife Catharine, and Henry Avera and wife Mary, are non-residents of this State: publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non-residents of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1851, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the said Petition; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1850. ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.

March 10, 1851. 62-6w

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil,
Imperial and Paris Green,
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting,
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow,
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

In Store and for sale by COOK & JOHNSON.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

1851.

Spring Importations of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.

RIELY & PENDLETON,

277 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

HAVE received by recent arrivals of Steamers and Packets, a large and general variety of FRESH SPRING GOODS, and take this method of respectfully inviting their friends, and Merchants generally from the South and West, visiting the city, to call and examine their extensive assortment, which is complete in every department, and which they are enabled to offer for sale on the most favorable terms.

Orders promptly executed with care.

Their Stock partly consists as follows:—

DRESS GOODS.

Silk Stripe Jagellos, a new and beautiful article.
Silk Stripe Sylvanians, do do do.
Silk Barege de Laines.
Wool Barege de Laines.
9-8 French Lapet Embroidered Muslin Lawns, neat styles.
Organdy, Fancy and Mourning Lawns, medium and fine qualities.
Foulard Canton Silks, new designs.
Printed and Embroidered Muslins, newest styles.
Canton Cloths; Cotton and Silk Warp, for mourning.
Linen and Silk Glace Lustres.
Plain and Striped Chambry Ginghams.
Heavy Earlston Ginghams, new patterns.
French and Scotch Plaid, new patterns.
Mousseline de Laines, plain and printed.
Colored and White Spotted Swiss Muslin.
English Mourning and Fancy Prints.
Hoyle's Purple and Fancy Prints.
American Prints, in great variety.
Turkey Red Chintz, 3-4 and 4-4 plain & printed.
Alpacas, Silk and Cotton Warp, in black and colors.
4-4 Cotton Embossed, white and col'd Moreens, a new article for Ladies' Skirts.
French and English Paper Cambrics.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

CLOTHS.—Biolley, Nicolai, and other manufactures, black and fancy colors.
CASSIMERES.—French, English and American Black and Fancy, latest styles.
Italian Cloths and Cashmeretts; Silk and Cotton Warp, in black and colors.
Silk Striped Ribbed Coating, a new article.
Monterey Cords, black and colored.
Gambrooms, plain and plaid, linen and woollen.
Gambrooms, a new article of heavy Cotton Plaids
White and Brown Linen Drills.
Fancy Mixed and Plaid Drills.
Farmers' Extra Heavy Drills.
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Colored Queen's Cloth.
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Drap D'Ete, bl'k and colored.
2-4 and 6-4 Woollen Tweeds, plain and fancy mixed.
Merinos Cassimeres, all colors.
Summer Cloths, black & col'd, plain & twilled.
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans, a general assortm't.

LINEN GOODS.

4-4 Irish Linens, in whole or half pieces, all qualities, consisting of Grey's, Richardson's, and other makes.
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Irish, Barnsly, and Scotch Linen Sheetings, of the best makes.
3-4 and 4-4 Bird's Eye Diaper, Huchaback Towelling, &c.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diaper, Damask and Double Damask Table Cloths, all qualities and sizes; also in the piece.
Bleached Linen Dowlas.
Brown, White and Black Hollands.
Bleached and Brown Canvass Paddings & Ducks.

DOMESTICS.

Brown Sheetings, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 10-4.
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, all widths.
Cotton Osnaburgs, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 twilled and plain.
TICKS—Amoskeag, Methuen, Hamilton, Eagle, Bristol, &c.
Brown, Bleached and Blue Drills.
Penitentiary Plaids and Stripes.
Oliver's and Dickey's Plaids and Stripes.
Apron and Shirting Checks.
Hickory Twilled and Plain Shirting Stripes.
Cotton Pantaloons Stuffs, a large assortment.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Silk Bandannas.
Silk Pongees.
Silk Choppas.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Cotton Flag do.
Madras do.

WHITE GOODS.

Cambrics, Jaconets, Bishop's Lawn.
Check Muslins.
Stripe Muslins.
Book Muslins.
Embroidered Window Curtains, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sewing Silk.
Spool Cotton.
Patent Thread.
Skein Cotton.
Gum Suspenders, &c.

RIELY & PENDLETON.

Feb'y 12, 1851. 59-2m

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.
27 Bbls. fresh Mullets, a splendid article.

Just received and for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 17, 1850. 50-tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's *Hartford* Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. **assorted Carpeting.**

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 28. 43-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO. of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by

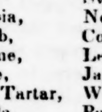
S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE



Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price. S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

Encourage the Home Department.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to their friends and the fashionable public generally, that they have just received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashions for Gentlemen's Clothing, and would tender their thanks for past patronage, and solicit a continuation from all who may want to have just the thing in the way of a good fitting coat, pants, or vest. No pains will be spared in giving entire satisfaction to all those who may favor them with their patronage. Their prices low for cash or note.

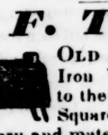
GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building, Hay street.

March 15, 1851. 63-3mo

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's



OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

Marble Factory.



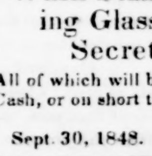
By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE, **Fayetteville, N. C.**

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



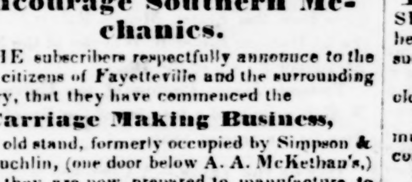
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

at the old stand, formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy, to a nine passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59-tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

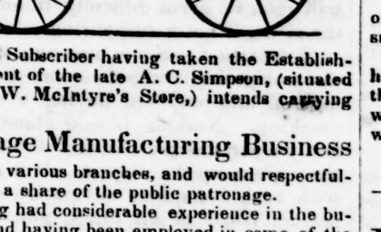
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.



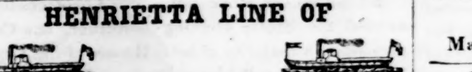
THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf



NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

Cannon's Line of Baltimore Packets.

THE subscriber intends running a Regular Weekly Line of Packets between Wilmington and Baltimore, consisting of six A 1 fast sailing Schooners,

Corinthian,	*Susan Cannon,*
Virginia Griffith,	*Palestine,*
Gazelle,	*Geo. W. Robinson.*

Persons purchasing goods in Baltimore and wishing them forwarded without delay, will please direct them shipped by this Line.

JOHN W. CANNON, Agent,
Baltimore, Md.

J. & D. McRAE, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 25, 1851. 57-3m

WASHINGTON LIVERY STABLES.

J. J. PHILIPS and ROBT. WOOTEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, *FOR HIRE.*

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their Stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Ostler and Reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 63-6m

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Davis's PATENT SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put in successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw as much lumber in one day as two hands can accomplish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one-fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped until the log is sawed up. After the log is once dogged, the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is of one uniform thickness. One of these machines can be seen in operation at Mr. McLauchlin's Mill in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

☞ A Model can be seen at the Fayetteville Foundry.

March 15, 1851. 63tf

Fayetteville, March 11, 1851.

I hereby certify, that I have one of W. Davis's improvements on Saw Mills in use on my mill, and so well convinced am I of its utility, that in my opinion it requires only to be introduced to be put in general use by mill owners. I therefore cheerfully recommend its use to all Saw Mill owners who would regard their own interest.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in July 1849, his man MASSA. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a large mouth, with thick lips, and shews large fine teeth when he laughs. His head is unusually small, with a low forehead. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and has been in that neighborhood for a year past.

The Sheriff of Marlborough is authorized to pay the above reward upon delivery of the man in that Jail.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Feb. 15, 1851. 61-17wpd

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan'y 24, 1851. 56tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.

Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

CHARLES BANKS

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly ...

June 1850.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCH...

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851.

J. WILKINSON & Co.

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, ... ticles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RET...

Market Street, Wilmington

☞ Orders thankfully received and ... attended to.

June 11, 1848.

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING ME...

WILMINGTON, ...

Feb. 1, 1851.

GEORGE ELLIOT

COMMISSION MERCH...

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lum...

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland

Jan. 1, 1850.

SAVAGE & MEARES

Commission and Forwarding ... chants,

WILMINGTON,

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN

(*Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.*)

Fashionable Merchant T...

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-...

OF THE FIRST QUALITY

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' D...

Market Street, Wilmington, ...

JULIUS SCOTT. }
O. S. BALDWIN. }

Jan. 15, 1851.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT

Wilmington, N...

☞ Prompt personal attention given ... signments, and Cash advances made ... chandise to be shipped or sold in this ...

Feb. 1, 1851.

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N...

Refer to H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N...

Feb'y 1, 1851.

HATCH & BURBANK

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, ... and Snuff.

THE subscribers, late of Baltimore, ... ed a Store in this town, and ... arrangements with an extensive House ... more, they can furnish the above ... at such prices that cannot fail to please ...

Dealers and Country Merchants, will ... their advantage to give us a call, before ... ing elsewhere.

Front Street, under Mozart Hall, ... Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850.

MALLETT & PAULMIER

Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

135 Front Street, near Maiden L...

NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the ... Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.* Liberal advances made on consignments.

P. MALLETT, J. PAULM...

New York, January 1851. 53-...

Cutlery and Guns.

FIELD & LANGSTROTH

(Successors to Rogers Brothers & Co.)

IMPORTERS,

166 Market Street

PHILADELPHIA

HAVE on hand a very full stock of ... LERY, GUNS, RIFLES, PIS... &c., including the lowest priced as well ... finest makes.

Also, a fine assortment of Shelf and ... HARDWARE AND SADDLERY, all of ... will be offered to buyers or put up to order ... very lowest prices. An examination ...

Feb. 25. 61-13...

RICARDS, FRISBY & Co.

No. 6 South Charles st., Baltimore

Domestic Warehousemen and Importers ... ish and French

DRY GOODS,—Direct from Eu...

HAVE on hand a large stock of ... Goods, purchased previous to the re... vance, which they offer by the *Piece or P...* to the inspection of Southern merchants ... petition with the Stocks of Northern cities ... importations are now arriving. Let S... merchants examine carefully *Southern S...*

N. B. *All purchasers are protected ... against Northern markets.*

Jan. 2, 1851. 54-3...

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surg...

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens ... Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has ... an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where ... prepared to perform all operations in his profe... and would be pleased to wait on all who ... vor him with a call. All work warranted.

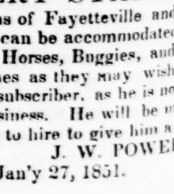
Oct. 27, 1849.

COTTON GIN FACTORY

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the ... thorized Agents in Fayetteville for the ... of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton ... manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD

Clinton, Geo., February 1851. 57-...



LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville and the ... generally can be accommodated on ... able terms with Horses, Buggies, and other ... cles, at such times as they may wish to hire ... applying to the subscriber, as he is now well ... pared for the business. He will be much obl... to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1851. 58-...

[VOL. XX...

PRINTE...
BY J. B...
...WARD J. ...
EDITORS AN...

$2 00 per annu... $2 50 if paid d... scription; or $3... expired.

ADVERTISEMENT... square for the firs... ceeding publicatio... quested to state th... ... or they will be ... rged accordingly. ☞ Letters to the ...